

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 201

16 October 1984

JAPAN

Economic Session With USSR Planned for Dec	C 1
Nakajima Reports on Moscow Fishery Talks	C 1
Ministry Official on North, South Korea Contacts	C 1
Nakasone Briefed on Businessmen's ROK Visit	C 2
Hideo Den Meets Abe, Views Upcoming ROK Trip	C 2
Malaysia's Mahathir Concludes 4-Day Visit	C 2
Reportage on French Trade Minister's Trip	C 3
Meets Nakasone	C 3
Talks With Counterpart	C 3
Urges Technology Exchange	C 4
Talks Held With Abe	C 4
Supports Open Market	C 4
Demonstrators Protest Narita Airport Expansion	C 5

NORTH KOREA

Government Accepts South's Proposal for Talks	D 1
Seoul University Students Continue Struggle	D 2
Antigovernment Rallies	D 2
Workers, Students Demonstrate	D 3
TASS Cited on U.S. War Preparations in South	D 4
Fishery Agreement With Japan Signed 15 Oct	D 4
Ho Tam Meets Japanese Group	D 5
Anniversary of USSR Diplomatic Ties Hailed	D 5
Polish Attache Hosts Reception on Army Day	D 6
WPK Celebrates 39th Founding Anniversary	D 7
RPR Message to Kim Chong-il [VRPR]	D 7
History of WPK Founding Viewed [VRPR]	D 9
Acceleration of Cause Urged [NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct]	D 10
'Bright Future' for WPK [NODONG SINMUN 14 Oct]	D 16
Development of Pharmaceutical Industry Reviewed	D 21
Reports of Unusually Rich Harvest Noted	D 22
LATE REPORT: Early North-South Talks Urged	D 22
[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct]	

SOUTH KOREA

Yi on North-Japan Fishing Pact, UN Entry Held	E 1
[THE KOREA TIMES 16 Oct]	
CHUNGANG ILBO Report [15 Oct]	E 1
Japan Asked Not To Lift Ban Against North	E 2
[TONG-A ILBO 16 Oct]	
Keidanren Delegation Begins Visit to Seoul	E 3
Inayama Gives Lecture	E 3
Chon Emphasizes Cooperation	E 3
Measures To Improve Income Distribution Slated	E 4
[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Oct]	

Chon Issues Instructions to Planning Board Session	E 5
[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Oct]	
Foreign Investments To Surpass Projected Goal	E 5
DKP Calls for Implementation of Local Autonomy	E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]	
Assembly Votes Against Minister's Dismissal	E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]	

MONGOLIA

Combojab Delegation Leaves for Yugoslavia	F 1
Batmonh, Jagbaral Greet GDR's Honecker, Stoph	F 1

BURMA

Party Congress Convening Commission Meets	G 1
Meeting Concludes	G 1
Assembly Meeting Opens, State Councillor Elected	G 2

KAMPUCHEA

Kong Korm Visits Havana, Grants Interview	H 1
Charges of 500 Thai Border Violations Noted	H 2
Heng Samrin Greets PDRY's Leader Al-Hasani	H 2
Report on Agricultural Developments 8-14 Oct	H 2
KAMPUCHEA on CGDK Leaders' Visit to Beijing	H 4

LAOS

Ambassador Khamphan Speaks to Press in Bangkok	I 1
Thai Ambassador Invited To Meet Khamphai Boupha	I 1
Editorial Hails Foreign Ministry Statement	I 2
Population Census Conference Held 6 Oct	I 3
Sali Vongkhamsao Speaks	I 3

THAILAND

Foreign Ministry Says All Troops Out of Villages	J 1
[BANGKOK WORLD 15 Oct]	
POST Reports Lao Ambassador's Press Conference [16 Oct]	J 1
Army Spokesman Denies Laos' Border Charges	J 2
[BANGKOK WORLD 16 Oct]	
VOFA Views UN Security Council Election	J 2
Concern Felt Over Australian Aid to Indochina	J 3
[THE NATION REVIEW 16 Oct]	
Athit To Visit U.S., France, FRG From 24 Oct	J 4
[THE NATION REVIEW 13 Oct]	
Results of Finance Minister's Trip Reported	J 4
Leaders Accused of Creating 'Crisis of Faith'	J 5
[MATUPHUM 10 Oct]	

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Praises Foreign Minister's UN Speech [12 Oct]	K 1
Thailand Criticized in Lao Border Dispute	K 3
Asked To Withdraw [NHAN DAN 16 Oct]	K 3

Accused of Arrogant Act	K 4
Anniversary of Victory Over Ming Invaders Noted	K 5
Army Paper Hails Vietnamese-Indian Friendship	K 5
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Oct]	

INDONESIA

Trade Promotion With East Europe Welcomed	N 1
[MERDEKA 5 Oct]	

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE

Lee Kuan Yew on Politics, Economy, Kampuchea	O 1
[THE STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]	

PHILIPPINES

Trade Minister Discusses Economic Growth	P 1
[METRO MANILA TIMES 15 Oct]	
Movement Seen in Debt Rescheduling Talks	P 1
[METRO MANILA TIMES 15 Oct]	
Columnist Criticizes Agreement With IMF	P 2
[METRO MANILA TIMES 14 Oct]	
Police on 'Red Alert' in Manila Area 16 Oct	P 4
Attempt To Resolve Agrava Board Differences Noted	P 4
[BUSINESS DAY 15 Oct]	

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH USSR PLANNED FOR DEC

OW151251 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold a joint session of the Japan-USSR and USSR-Japan economic committees in Tokyo for 3 days beginning 12 December. The last session was held in Moscow 5 years ago. Subsequently, because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and other reasons, there have been no further sessions. However reflecting the mood for improving relations between the two countries, it has been decided to hold the next session. Economic cooperation centering around the development of Siberia and other subjects will be discussed at the coming session.

NAKAJIMA REPORTS ON MOSCOW FISHERY TALKS

OW151211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 KYODO -- Japan-Soviet talks on a new fishery cooperation agreement, suspended in Moscow last week, are unlikely to be resumed by the end of this year because of a crowded schedule of other fishery talks between the two nations. This was made clear by Keiichi Nakajima, director of the Fisheries Agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department, at a press conference convened Monday to report on the Moscow talks he attended.

The Moscow talks failed to narrow a difference between the two nations on salmon fishing in international waters to the north of Japan, he said. The Soviet Union demanded special control rights, arguing that salmon return to Soviet rivers for spawning, but Japan insisted on the freedom of the high seas.

Regarding talks on next year's fishing in each other's 200-miles zones, Nakajima said Japan wants to adopt an automatic renewal system for the existing agreement on the matter. The accord has been negotiated annually so far. He said Japan and the Soviet Union will hold a meeting of their Fishery Committee from November 14 to discuss fishery resources in the northwestern Pacific and talks on fishing in each other's 200-nautical-mile exclusive waters from November 21, both in Tokyo.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON NORTH, SOUTH KOREA CONTACTS

OW160613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16 KYODO -- The government will decide the timing for lifting its sanctions against North Korea while closely watching the progress in a dialogue between North and South Korea, a senior Foreign Ministry official told a Diet committee session Tuesday. Japan is studying the timing for removing the sanctions, imposed last November to protest the 1983 Rangoon bomb attack, in view of a sign of eased tension on the Korean peninsula in recent weeks.

Toshio Goto, head of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, hailed the signing of a Japan-North Korea private fishery agreement in Pyongyang Monday. He also welcomed North Korea's acceptance of the Seoul-proposed bilateral talks on trade and economic cooperation which was announced by the North Korean party newspaper NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

The development of events will quicken the time for lifting Japan's sanctions against North Korea, Goto said before the lower house's special committee on security. Goto particularly mentioned that the government decided the sanctions as measures "for the present."

His remark could be taken as suggesting that the first anniversary of the imposition of sanctions on November 7 is one of the factors in the timing of Japan's removal of the sanctions. The Rangoon bomb attack on October 9, 1983 killed 21 persons, of whom 17 were South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers. The Burmese Government blamed North Korean agents for the attack, apparently aimed at killing South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan while on a visit to Rangoon.

Before the same house committee, Goto said it is most desirable that North Korea will directly or indirectly apologize for the incident. But it would not be realistic now to expect an apology from North Korea, Goto said. His statement shows that Japan will not make this a condition for lifting of the sanctions. The Japanese sanctions ban, among others, Japanese diplomats' contacts with North Koreans in third nations and the exchanges of public officials with North Korea. Japan has diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

NAKASONE BRIEFED ON BUSINESSMEN'S ROK VISIT

OW160451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- A Japanese trade mission arranged about 2,000 import contracts with South Korean business for the period to next March during its recent visit to Seoul, a mission leader said Tuesday. Taiichiro Matsuo, chairman of Marubeni Corp., also said a 200-member delegation will come from South Korea to promote exports to Japan. Matsuo made these points in briefing Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the outcome of the 144-man mission, which visited South Korea for eight days to last Friday. Matsuo said it was agreed to promote bilateral technological and industrial cooperation under the leadership of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and its South Korean counterpart. He quoted Nakasone as telling him to follow up the import-promoting mission.

HIDEO DEN MEETS ABE, VIEWS UPCOMING ROK TRIP

OW151215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Hideo Den, leader of the opposition United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren), talked with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on the Korean situation Monday prior to Den's three-day visit to South Korea beginning October 29. Den is believed to have asked about the governments view on the latest Korean situation and explained his plans for his Korean visit. The opposition lawmaker is expected to ask South Korean government and ruling party leaders on how they will respond to the announced plan of South Korean dissident Kim Tae-chung to return home from his virtual exile in the United States by the end of this year.

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR CONCLUDES 4-DAY VISIT

OW160311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed left for home Tuesday after a four-day unofficial visit to Japan. Mahathir met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday to settle a civil aviation dispute between the two countries. The Malaysian leader arrived in Tokyo Saturday on his way home from New York after attending a session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mahathir and Nakasone agreed to open joint air service linking Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo and San Francisco with three airlines -- Malaysia Airline System, Japan Air Lines and Northwest Orient Airlines of the United States, according to government officials.

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH TRADE MINISTER'S TRIP

Meets Nakasone

OW120451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- French Industry and Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson called on Japan Friday to buy airbus aircraft and other French products to whittle down its trade surplus with France. In a 35-minute meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, she said France's merchandise deficit with Japan is likely to widen this year from 710 million dollars in 1983, a Japanese spokesman said. Cresson called the trade imbalance a "cause of great concern" to the French and urged Japan to purchase French airbus aircraft, satellites, helicopters and other products to remedy the situation, the spokesman told reporters after the meeting. She also said France and Japan should further promote cooperation in the fields of nuclear power, telecommunications and space.

Nakasone agreed to her suggestions, the spokesman said, and pointed to the fact Japanese investment in France reaches 600 million dollars, while French investment in Japan is only 100 million dollars. Japan chalked up a surplus of 710 million dollars in trade with France last year, down from 1.1 billion dollars a year before, according to Japanese statistics. French figures, however, put the 1983 trade imbalance at 1.45 billion dollars. Japanese Finance Ministry figures show Japan's trade surplus in the first eight months of this year totaled 460 million dollars.

Cresson said her country has been an uranium supplier and reprocessed the material for Japan and assisted Japan in building a reprocessing plant, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. She also spoke of France's industrial retrenchment program designed to make the country's industry more competitive with other countries, the officials added. Cresson arrived in Tokyo Thursday on a six-day visit. The first French Cabinet Minister to visit Japan since Industry Minister Laurent Fabius in July, she will meet Japanese Trade Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi and other officials and open a French fair.

Talks With Counterpart

OW121211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- French Minister of Industrial Redevelopment and Trade Edith Cresson and Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi Friday agreed to expand bilateral trade in order to correct trade imbalance in favor of Japan, MITI officials said. In their 95-minute meeting including luncheon, the two ministers agreed that France will further try to increase exports to Japan and Japan will open its market to create an expanded equilibrium in bilateral trade, the officials said. Cresson will attend a French exposition to be opened here Monday and the two agreed a follow-up to the fair is very important to higher French presence in Japan, the officials said.

Both Cresson and Okonogi said it is vital for their countries to further extend mutual cooperation in various areas of atomic power, the officials said. While Okonogi pointed out that France's procedures for permitting Japanese investment in France are delaying, Cresson said Japan's technological transfer and investment in value-added areas in France are vital, according to the officials.

Cresson said that Japanese imports of automobiles made up only 1.2 percent of Japan's total automobile market. She also urged Japan to buy aircraft and helicopters and promote cooperation in the space development field, they said.

Urges Technology Exchange

OW121333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO -- Visiting French Industrial Redevelopment and Trade Minister Edith Cresson Friday expressed hopes for a strengthening of technology exchange between Japan and France. In a meeting with top officials of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), including Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama, Cresson named "high-tech," high-value added product fields beneficial to both countries as areas for such cooperation. Specifically, Cresson had in mind space and aircraft technology and nuclear power, including the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels, and called for stepped-up efforts by Keidanren to promote the exchange in the private sector. They also agreed on cooperation on computer software protection.

Talks Held With Abe

OW151119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe called on France Monday to speed up issuance of work visas to Japanese businessmen to be stationed in France. Abe made the request in a meeting with French Industry and Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson, now on an official visit to Tokyo, Japanese ministry officials said. The officials said Japanese businessmen normally have to wait two to four months to obtain work visas from French authorities. It also takes at least six months to one year for Japanese managers stationed in France to get employment notebooks, they added.

Cresson, saying she was not aware of the problem, promised to look into the case, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said after the meeting at the ministry. The official said French businessmen to be stationed in Japan can normally obtain work visas about three days after they apply at the Japanese Embassy.

Cresson, meeting with Abe for 45 minutes, repeated French requests that Japan buy airbus aircraft, helicopters and satellites to help trim her country's trade deficit with Japan. France suffered a merchandise deficit of 710 million dollars last year. The Japanese Finance Ministry said France's deficit with Japan in the first eight months of this year reached 460 million dollars. The visiting French Cabinet also complained that French pharmaceutical, cosmetics and dairy producers are having difficulties in selling their products in the Japanese market, the Japanese spokesman told reporters. Despite Japan's actions to ease the standard and certifications regulations, Cresson was quoted as saying, no progress has been made in correcting the trade imbalance between the two countries. Commenting on Cresson's talks here with Japanese political and business leaders, a Foreign Ministry official said she has been successful in impressing the Japanese leaders with French views on trade and industrial cooperation.

Supports Open Market

OW151125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Visiting French minister for industrial reconstruction and trade, Edith Cresson, said Monday it is a political necessity for Japan to open its market to foreign goods.

She said Japan's huge trade surplus with other countries was unhealthy and created the impression that Japan was a kind of enemy. But when you get to know the Japanese, they are an extremely kind and charming people, she said. The image created overseas by this behaviour (in trade) does not correspond to the reality. And one of the political necessities of opening the Japanese market is to end this absurd situation, she said. The outspoken French minister, a key figure in President Francois Mitterrand's socialist government, is in Japan as guest of the Foreign Ministry and was speaking at the Japan National Press Club.

On Tuesday she will open a French trade exhibition here in the presence of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, with whom she had a meeting Friday. Cresson said France's main preoccupation in relations with Japan remained its trade deficit which reached 700 million dollars in 1983 and was growing even faster this year. She said the French trade fair and a department store exhibition of French goods to be held here -- with altogether some 650 French companies participating -- was designed to meet criticism that France had not made enough effort in the Japanese market in the past. She said administrative barriers to imports still remain in Japan, despite the governments market opening measures, often in the very places where Japan is strong competitively and could open its market more. But that's not the major problem, she said, citing the cultural difficulty for foreigners working in and understanding the complex Japanese market. Japan for us is the most difficult market in the world, she said. But one where I think we will penetrate.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST NARITA AIRPORT EXPANSION

OW141025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Oct. 14 KYODO -- A group of local airport opponents held a national pep rally and demonstration here against the expansion of new Tokyo International Airport. Police estimated the number of ralliers at 1,800 including supporting ultraleftist activists, while the group, the Atsuta faction of the United Sanrizuka and Shibayama Alliance against the airport, said 4,000 people took part in.

The group's first national rally since last March followed similar protest actions staged Wednesday by another protesters' group led by Koji Kitahara, secretary general of the alliance. At the rally held at the site of the second-phase construction of the airport leader Hajime Atsuta said his group would resolutely fight to prevent the construction.

The ralliers also marched to the Hishida area where irrigation channels were under construction for local farmers in compensation for the second-phase construction to build a second runway at Narita. A total of 8,000 riot policemen were mobilized around the rally site and at the airport. No disorder was reported.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS SOUTH'S PROPOSAL FOR TALKS

SK160229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0108 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] A letter of Kim Hwan, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, to Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board of South Korea [namchoson], was handed over to the South Korean side at 1000 on 16 October at the conference room of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom. Two liaison officials from our side went to the spot to deliver the letter. Two liaison officials from the South Korean side received the letter. The full text of the letter reads:

To Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board of the Republic of Korea [taehanminguk]. As you know, the successful realization of the compatriotic step of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society was an epochal event which has opened a new aspect for national unity and the alleviation of tension. With this historic event, which made it possible for our brethren to share their warm kindred feelings, the voices calling for ending the divided status between the North and the South, for recovering national unity at an early date, and for realizing collaboration and exchange in many fields are increasing at home and abroad. I regard your letter as an affirmative response to these voices.

It is not necessary to repeat the need for and profitability of economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South. This urgent problem is one of the national tasks which arose when our brethren, who had led a common economic life on the same land, were forced to live divided in the North and South. Therefore, it was an item involved in the North-South dialogue held long ago.

Your side also knows well the fact that when high-level political talks between the North and the South were held in the early seventies for the first time, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song advanced to the delegates of the South Korean side such major proposals for economic collaboration as joint development of underground resources, joint construction of irrigation projects, joint utilization of fishing grounds, and joint fishing operations.

Even after that, our side proposed the realization of multisided collaboration and exchanges in all fields, including the economic field, and repeatedly held that the North and the South should collaborate and unite to open the door to reunification. Nevertheless, regretfully, all these realistic and rational proposals by our side have not been implemented. Considering such past experiences, I think it is a forward step to seek mutual cooperation between the North and the South at least in the economic field, even if the two are not able to seek comprehensive collaboration and exchanges yet. From beginning to end, our stand has been to achieve reunification through collaboration and unity between the North and the South. Therefore, if a practical contribution can be made to this end, we hold that Red Cross, or sports talks, or even economic talks be held. Proceeding from this stand, the government of our republic has decided to hold economic talks with your side. Informing you of this decision, I propose the following as arrangements for the first economic talks.

First, the delegation to the talks will be led by a vice minister of the State Administration Council, and will consist of five members in all.

Second, the agenda of the talks will be decided by agreement of two sides.

Third, the conference room of the Neutral Nation's Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom will be used as the venue of the talks.

Fourth, the talks will begin at 1000 on 15 November 1984.

Fifth, other matters pertaining to the preparations for the talks will be settled by using the direct North-South telephone line which is presently open.

Finally, since Vice Premier Choe Yong-nim is responsible for other matters, I hope you will inform me of any matters pertaining to the economic talks.

[Signed] Kim Hwan, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, 16 October 1984, Pyongyang

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CONTINUE STRUGGLE

SK141046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA) -- University students in Seoul waged a persistent struggle against fascism and for democracy on October 11, according to South Korean newspaper reports on October 12. In the daytime more than 500 students of Yonsei University held a meeting called "great march of Yonsei people for defence of democracy-people-nation" in front of the university library. The students exposed and condemned the military fascist clique's brutal suppression, chanting the slogans "Stop suppressing democratic trade unions" and "Abolish economic and labor policies repressing toiling people and peasants."

That day over 200 students of Seoul University held an "open symposium of labor problem" in the hall of students on the campus and held an all-night sit-in strike. The students of the university continued their all-night sit-down strike for seven days as of October 11. They formed a "committee of struggle for defence of democratic rights" and held a symposium on the subjects "situation of low wages for workers," "workers, what are they?" etc. and hardened their determination to continue their righteous struggle.

More than 150 students of Sungmyong Women's College held a meeting that day in front of the hall of students and scathingly denounced the puppet clique and the university authorities for planning to recruit for three courses at a branch school in Chonan, South Chungchong Province, from next year. They are reportedly keeping up their sit-in strike for four days to frustrate the cunning moves of the puppet clique.

Meanwhile, over 150 students of Sejong College launched into a sit-in strike against the college authorities trying to revise study subjects in disregard of their will from the evening of October 10 to early next morning.

Antigovernment Rallies

SK130501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- More than 200 students in Seoul took to streets and held a fierce anti-"government" demonstration on October 12, according to a radio report from Seoul. The students who rose again in a street demonstration, burning with hatred for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique which answered their just demand and righteous struggle with brutal suppression, tried to march towards the Seoul playground. When they were blocked by the riot police hurriedly dispatched to the scene, the students undauntedly resisted them, hurling rocks at them. The window panes of the Changchung police booth were smashed and three policemen including the chief of the police booth were injured.

More than 200 students of Hanyang University in Seoul held a meeting condemning the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's criminal tour of Japan at campus on October 11 and held a demonstration for three hours, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

Over 200 students of Chungang University in Seoul, enraged at the university authorities' "abolition of a subject of study" at the instructions of the fascist clique, in disregard of the demand of students on October 8, were continuing their sit-in strike for five days as of October 12, according to radio reports from Seoul.

On October 11 students of Toksong Women's College in Seoul also waged an anti-"government" campus demonstration in demand of the democratisation of society and campus. The students chanted in high spirits slogans calling for the anti-puppet struggle and scattered anti-"government" printed material titled "The People."

Workers, Students Demonstrate

SK140510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- More than 3,000 workers and students in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration on October 12 demanding the freedom of the independent labour union activity, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

An estimated 2,000 workers and students staged an undaunted demonstration at the Seoul Pyonghwa market, carrying placards reading "Permit an independent labor union activity" and so on and shouting slogans "Dictator Chon Tu-hwan, resign!" and "Abolish the labour laws." Hurling stones at the tear gas-firing puppet police, the demonstrators attacked a nearby police box where they punished three policemen, and set fire to a police van.

They erected a barricade and persistently fought the puppet police running wild in brutal repression. The demonstrators also burned a copy of the fascist law called "law on the labour union activity" and demanded the puppet authorities to recognize the restoration of the Conggye Clothing Workers Union which was disbanded in 1980. They continued the demonstration, scattering leaflets demanding wage hike and the improvement of the living conditions for the worker.

Three demonstrators were injured in that demonstration by tear gas canisters fired by police. The fascist clique walked off more than 20 demonstrators for their solidarity struggle waged at the Seoul Pyonghwa market.

On the same day, over 1,000 Koryo University students held an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus supporting the struggle of workers for a free labor movement. They loudly shouted slogans fully supporting their righteous struggle and condemned the fascist clique for brutally suppressing the patriotic students. The demonstrators hurled stones at the tear gas-firing riot police rushed there hurriedly.

About 400 Seoul University students who rose in an anti-"government" struggle at around 6 p.m. that day had a fierce clash with the police outside the campus gate, hurling broken footpath slabs at them.

TASS CITED ON U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS IN SOUTH

SK121117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- TASS October 8 in its analyst's article denounced the United States for hastening war preparations around the Korean peninsula. Noting that the U.S. Administration has reinforced its air and naval forces stationed in South Korea and armed them with latest type nuclear missiles, it said:

The United States, not content with strengthening its military stationing in South Korea, further instigates Japan to take the road of militarisation and close military tieup. The United States is turning South Korea into its nuclear forward base. According to a letter of the chief of the permanent observer office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the United Nations to the chairman of the U.N. Security Council, the U.S. military has deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in the south of the Korean peninsula.

Chinhae port of South Korea has been reduced to a permanent den of atom-powered naval vessels and submarines. 56 neutron weapons have been introduced into South Korea.

Washington is taking step by step in building in this area a military and strategic structure against the socialist countries with the United States, Japan and Seoul "regime" as the axis. The provocative threat of war and aggressive war preparations of the United States and its allies are heightening tension in this region. This directly endangers peace in the Far East, Asia and the rest of the world.

FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN SIGNED 15 OCT

SK151521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- Opinions were exchanged in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Friendship Association for Promoting Korea-Japan Amity and the Korean East Sea Fishery Cooperative League and the delegation of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Fishery Council.

Present on our side were Chairman Hyon Chun-kuk and Vice-Chairman Kim U-chong of the Friendship Association for Promoting Korea-Japan Amity; Chin Ki-song, vice-chairman of the Korean East Sea Fishing Cooperative League, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were Yoichi Tani, acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and Iwao Hasegawa, chairman of the Japan-Korea Fishing Council, and other members of the delegation.

In connection with the step taken by the DPRK Government to ensure the Japanese petty fishermen's activities in the economic waters outside the military boundary line, the two sides have agreed to organize a Korea-Japan civilian joint fishery committee with members of the fishery organizations of the two sides to strengthen mutual cooperation in fisheries in the future by reviving and renewing the former tentative agreement between the fishery organizations of the two countries, and put it into practice.

Views were exchanged in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

As a result of the exchange of views a tentative agreement on cooperation in fisheries was signed today in Pyongyang between the Friendship Association for Promoting Korea-Japan Amity and the Korean East Sea Fishery Cooperative League and the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Fishery Council.

Ho Tam Meets Japanese Group

SK160455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam on October 15 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council headed by Yoichi Tani, acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Present there was Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Friendship Association for Promoting Korea-Japan Amity.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR DIPLOMATIC TIES HAILED

SK121316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0730 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Unattributed talk: "Thirty-six Years on the Road of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The 36th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union falls on 12 October. Thirty-six years ago, on 12 October 1948, our country and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations between them. At that time, our republic was just founded. At a time like that, the Soviet party, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people, viewing the DPRK as the sole legitimate representative of the entire Korean people, recognized the republic ahead of all others, and then established diplomatic relations with our country. This was an expression of the Soviet people's friendship for class brothers and their great trust in our people. It was also a historic event which developed the traditional, fraternal friendly, and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries into a new high stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: in their whole course up until now, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have endlessly developed in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and in accordance with the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

For the past 36 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have endlessly developed in the interest of the two peoples and in accordance with the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

During the past period up until now, the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have built socialism while mutually supporting each other politically and closely cooperating with each other economically. Today, under the leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people are now ushering in a great era of prosperity by making great successes in the struggle to build a developed socialist society upholding the decisions of the 26th party congress and decisions of the recent party Central Committee meetings.

The Soviet party, the Soviet Government, and Soviet people are strongly struggling to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and maneuvers to provoke a new war and to guarantee peace and security in Europe and the world. Our people rejoice over the successes that the fraternal Soviet people are winning in socialist construction as if their own. Also, our people actively support the position of and measures taken by the Soviet CPSU and the Soviet Government to ease tension in the international community and to eliminate the dangers of thermal nuclear war.

During the fatherland liberation war when our people were suffering from arduous trials and in the difficult period of rehabilitation following the war, the fraternal Soviet people extended material and spiritual support to our people and even today they are actively cooperating with our people in their socialist construction. The Soviet Union has strongly struggled in defense of our republic's interest even in the international theaters and has invariably extended firm solidarity to our people in their struggle for peaceful reunification of the country.

On many occasions in recent months alone, the leaders of the Soviet party and government fully supported our people's struggle to achieve an independent reunification of their fatherland. This is a great encouragement to our people. Our people take great pride in having the Soviet people as credible class brothers and allies.

Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are becoming closer with each passing day and the friendly ties are becoming stronger. The historic visit to the Soviet Union last May by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the meaningful meeting and talks between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade K.U. Chernenko have energetically demonstrated the invincibility of the traditional Korea-USSR friendship. They were important events that opened an epochal opportunity to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries onto a higher stage.

Taking advantage of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union, Korea-USSR friendship is developing into a new stage. Exchanges and contacts between delegations at all levels from both countries are being conducted actively and economic and technological exchanges and cooperation are also being conducted on a large scale.

As was stated at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the position of our party and our people who are determined that the tradition of Korea-USSR friendship blossom forever under any circumstances is firm and invariable. Our people will further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people and will advance firmly hand in hand with the Soviet people in implementing the common cause of socialism and communism.

POLISH ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION ON ARMY DAY

SK130401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- Marian Malek, military attache of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film reception and cocktail party at his embassy on October 12 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Invited there were Lt. General Yi Pyong-uk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, was present. The cocktail party was addressed by Military Attache Marian Malek and Lt. General Yi Pyong-uk. The cocktail party passed in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants appreciated a Polish film.

WPK CELEBRATES 39TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

RPR Message to Kim Chong-il

SK120608 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Message of congratulations from the RPR Central Committee to Kim Chong-il on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the WPK -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guide of the WPK and a wise leader:

At a glorious time when the great chuche idea [words indistinct] on a global scale, RPR members and the patriotic people of all walks of life greet the significant anniversary of the WPK, a chuche-type revolutionary party, while resolutely waging the national liberation struggle under the slogan of independence. Greeting the 39th anniversary of the founding of the WPK and conveying the pure sincerity and loyalty shown by South Korean revolutionaries and the patriotic people of all walks of life, the RPR Central Committee respectfully extends supreme honor and the most ardent congratulatory greeting to the wise leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has led to victory and glory the first chuche-type party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The historic founding of the WPK was the great victory of the respected and beloved leader's chuche-oriented idea of founding a party developed during the period of the anti-Japanese revolution and was the magnificent emergence of a powerful vanguard which would lead to completion the chuche revolution developed in the forest of Mt. Paektu.

Under the leadership of the great leader and the banner of chuche, the WPK, deeply understanding the glorious tradition of down-with-imperialism, has displayed [word indistinct] spirit, has performed matchless exploits in the struggle to [words indistinct] and in the sacred struggle against aggressors, and has ushered in a brilliant period for the WPK during which the country and the people are prospering.

Because of the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the WPK has entered a higher developmental stage and has shed brighter rays all over the world. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has built a high, immortal monument on the glorious road toward making the respected and beloved leader's far-sighted plan blossom brightly by strengthening the party in accordance with the requirements of chuche and by advancing the revolution. By matchlessly enriching the ideological and theoretical treasures of the party through brilliant ideological and theoretical activities and by imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, the wise comrade leader, the genius of idea and leadership, has developed the WPK into a promising party of Kimilsongism which purely inherits the blood lineage of chuche with unprecedented ideological, organizational, and militant traits.

The firm consolidation of an organizational and ideological foundation for brilliantly inheriting and developing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation, by strengthening and developing the WPK into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever with the respected and beloved leader as the supreme leader of the party constitutes the great achievement of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in implementing a policy for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea.

The dear comrade leader, the genius of creation and construction, has brought about an astonishing change in the revolution and construction by regarding the work of imbuing society with Kimilsongism as the supreme program of the WPK and by wisely leading the struggle to achieve this.

The realization of the paradise of communism, the supreme ideal of mankind, as a result of the firm ideological and theoretical unity of the entire party, country, and all the people, based on Kimilsongism, and as a result of great victory and success in carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- and in achieving the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction is the rich fruition of the program to imbue society with Kimilsongism under the guidance of the dear comrade leader.

The brothers in the North, who are enjoying the happiest of lives singing proudly the party's benevolence provided by the great leader and the dear comrade leader, are now creating a more affluent, more cultured, and more enjoyable life by accelerating socialist construction in the spirit of 'the speed of the eighties' joined to Chollima, upholding the decisions of the historic Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

Thanks to the sagacious comrade leader who leads the party, the WPK is making its dignity felt in every corner of the world as a credible vanguard unit of the chuche era, with a great ideology, perfect theory, and tested methods. With the dear comrade leader illuminating brilliantly the direction that the era of independence should follow with the rays of the chuche idea, the guiding ideology of the WPK, the cause of coloring the world with the spirit of independence explored by the great leader is now being accelerated more than ever and the song of admiration and loyalty of all the people in the world who are looking up to the chuche guiding star is now reverberating in every corner of the earth.

Indeed, the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a brilliant guiding sun who is inheriting and consummating the chuche cause by perfectly embodying the respected and beloved leader's extraordinary wisdom, his great mettle as a leader, noble humanism, and rich virtues and by leading the WPK, the locomotive of the revolution. He is also a genius of mankind who is pushing vigorously toward a bright future of [words indistinct].

All the victories and successes that are being made by the WPK and the brothers in the North on the (?brilliant) marching road following the guidance of the dear comrade leader upholding the great leader are greatly encouraging our RPR members. Our party and the masses of all walks of life, who are drawing boundless energy and courage from the WPK's [words indistinct] and who are cherishing their faith in sure victory, are vigorously joining in the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation to turn South Korea, the colony, into a new democratic society imbued with the spirit of independence braving the enemies' vicious anticommunist madness and fascist repressive rule.

The political might of our RPR organizations are strengthening in the midst of an arduous struggle and the organizational unity of national, democratic, and patriotic forces is now being pushed ahead rapidly. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and traitorous ring are exerting their last-ditch effort to obliterate our masses' daily-growing anti-U.S., antifascist struggle. No force, however, can stop their fiery aspirations for living a happy life in a democratic and independent society free of domination and repression.

The warm compatriotic measure of the North which has recently delivered relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea is now provoking a strong and boundless admiration for the respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader from the masses of all walks of life and their admiration is now burning into a strong and ardent desire to greet the brilliant dawn of a unified fatherland. By stirring up the patriotic enthusiasm of the masses of all walks of life under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, our party will hasten the new day of independence, democracy, and reunification without fail.

Reflecting the unanimous hope of the revolutionaries and the masses of all walks of life in South Korea, the RPR Central Committee wishes the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guiding star of nation, genius of mankind, and the brilliant sun of communism, good health and long life for the victory of the revolution for reunification, for the consummation of the chuche cause, strengthening and development of the WPK, and for the prosperity of the Kimilsongist era.

[signed] The RPR Central Committee,
[dated] 10 October 1984, Seoul

History of WPK Founding Viewed

SK150542 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Talk by "editorial writer Kim": "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Political Party in the Era of Independence"]

[Text] The date 10 October is the 39th anniversary of the founding of the WPK, a chuche-type revolutionary party, by Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. Along with the South Korean working class, youths, students, and patriotic masses of all strata, our RPR extends warm congratulations to the WPK on its founding anniversary.

Since its founding on 10 October 1945, the WPK has traversed the path of victory and honor, while overcoming the severe storms of revolution. It has now been strengthened and developed as an iron party with invincible might and combat capabilities, and as the most authoritative and prestigious revolutionary party. For the immortal achievements it has won for our nation and mankind through its unyielding struggle, and for its exploits and invincible might, the WPK has earned lofty prestige, and shines as a political party in the era of independence. This is the reason the progressive peoples of the world highly praise the WPK as an ever-victorious party and as the most authoritative party exercising a strong voice in the political arena of the world.

A period of 39 years have elapsed since the WPK founding. But it was more than half a century ago that first took roots historically. When he had turned out at the head of the Korean revolution in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DWIU] in October 1926 in order to establish a vanguard organization of the revolution for pioneering a new path of the revolution. The founding of the DWIU was a historic proclamation for the start of a new chuche revolution, and was the origin of the struggle to found a new-type party, a chuche-type revolutionary party. This shows that the WPK is a glorious party which has grown from the roots of the DWIU through a long history, and is a revolutionary party which has pioneered a new path in its development.

At the Kalun meeting in China of the leading cadres of the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialism Youth League held in 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the proposal for founding a chuche-type revolutionary party. He then founded the first chuche-type revolutionary party organization with the core members of the Communist Youth League nurtured by himself and, using this as the center, established party organizations in many areas, expanding them ceaselessly.

Under the banner of the chuche idea Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary anti-Japanese hero, carried on the anti-Japanese armed struggle and established the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the chuche-type revolutionary party in the severe storms of the bloodstained struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had successfully finished the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. Then, following liberation, he founded the WPK on the basis of the organizational and ideological foundation for founding a party that he established in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle. The founding of the WPK was a historic event of completing the work of founding the party which had been carried on for a long period under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Since the WPK founding, the masses in the North have confidently carried on the work of building a new society under the leadership of the WPK, and opened the chapter of a new church history in the North.

By taking Kimilsongism as the guiding principle and firmly carrying on the church-orientation in building the party and in all fields of its activities, the WPK has been strengthened and developed as a church-type revolutionary party. Under the banner of Kimilsongism, the WPK is competently advancing the struggle for the independence of our nation and masses, and vigorously pushing ahead with the cause of liberating mankind, exercising a decisive influence over the development of the modern history of creating a new independent world.

The invincible might and vigor of the WPK are a fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership exercised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader [as heard] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the church cause. Today, the WPK has entered a new higher stage of its development under the tested leadership of dear leader [as heard] Comrade Kim Chong-il. Through his outstanding and extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities, dear Comrade [as heard] Kim Chong-il has developed the ideas and concepts for founding the party of Kimilsongism, and implemented them in building the party and in the party's activities. By so doing, he has established the foundation for strengthening and developing the WPK as a permanent Kimilsongist party. Under his wide leadership, the Kimilsongist ideological system has been firmly established in the WPK, the unity and cohesion of the party have been achieved, firm discipline has been established in the party, and the combat capabilities and leading role of the party have been enhanced drastically.

The dear leader has also put forth as the supreme program of the party imbuing the society with Kimilsongism and is wisely leading the struggle to achieve the final victory of the church revolutionary cause. In particular, the outstanding leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is making the WPK lead, along the road of victory, the struggle of our nation and masses to implement the proposal for the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader, and is making it successfully accomplish the revolutionary mission of the vanguard unit to oppose imperialism and build a new independent world. Indeed, the WPK, which, under the wise leadership of the great leader and dear comrade leader, is the great party that has performed exploits along the road of leading the church revolutionary cause to victory in the history of the world, and the full-fledged party that has been hardened and earned rich experiences in the storms of the revolution. It is the party with an endlessly bright future, and the political party in the era of independence, which emits the bright church rays in the world. Only victory and honor await the WPK.

Acceleration of Cause Urged

SK140342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 9 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Socialist and Communist Cause by Firmly Rallying Around the Party"]

[Text] It has been 39 years since the WPK declared its founding to the whole world. Today, our party, as the organizer and leader of the struggle to model the whole society on the church idea, is consolidated organizationally and ideologically more than ever before and its might has been extraordinarily increased.

Our party members and people are vigorously marching forward toward the single road of victory with boundless dignity and pride in carrying out the revolution under the great party's leadership. Under these circumstances, we are marking the 39th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The party of the working class is the general staff of the revolution and is the organizer and booster of all struggle and victories of the people. There is no more vital question in carrying out the revolutionary movement and pioneering the people's fate than having a powerful and mighty party.

As was stressed at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee not long ago, our party is displaying its lofty prestige and honor today as the powerful, mighty, and tested general staff of the revolution. Because of our party, our people are becoming happy and proud people who are struggling full of conviction and optimism, firmly foreseeing the promising future of the revolution and the brilliant future of the nation.

The WPK is the great revolutionary party which was founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the *chuche* idea and which is carrying out its activities, regarding the *chuche* idea as the guiding principle. The whole history in which our party was founded and has been consolidated and developed is shining as the proud chronicle in which the cause of building a revolutionary party has been most successfully realized under the leader's guidance.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Our party has traversed the glorious road of struggle for more than half a century since its roots were first planted in the Down-With-Imperialism Union. Along this road, our party has made great achievements shining before the world and it has been strengthened and developed as a powerful revolutionary party which is united as solidly as a rock and possesses abundant experiences.

Our party has a long and glorious history. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started the struggle for founding a *chuche*-type party by organizing the Down-With-Imperialism Union in 1926. In the flames of the protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party were firmly laid and the brilliant revolutionary tradition was achieved.

On the basis of the success and experience in party building which he achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the cause of the founding of the party on 10 October 1945. This was an event of great significance in the development of our party and the social and political life of the people. Because of the founding of the party, our people could push ahead, with conviction, with the struggle to build a new society with their genuine vanguard unit.

The era of all victories and turns which were achieved in our evolution and construction in the past and great changes, creations, and national prosperity which were unfolded in this land is linked with the founding of our party.

Since its founding, our party has traversed the road of endless development. Our party was consolidated and grew up as an invincible party in the 1950's and 1960's. In the 1970's, it reached a new stage in its development. During this period, a basic turn was effected in our party's work in a march to model the entire party and the whole society on the *chuche* idea and the party was consolidated organizationally and ideologically. Thus, our party made clear its revolutionary characteristic and aspect as a *chuche*-type party and could possess the might with which it can consummate our revolutionary cause to the end.

This shows that the cause of building our party has reached a very high stage. The whole process of the building of our party has been a new and original road. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has solved, in an independent fashion, all theoretical and practical problems arising from the preparations for the founding of the party and from the building of a ruling party in thorough conformity with the reality of our country and the aspirations of the people.

During the anti-Japanese days, the Down-With-Imperialism Union and party organizations were formed and the uniform system of guidance to the party organizations established, thereby making possible the leadership of the leader and the party over the Korean revolution. Since the party founding, a mass party has been built and the unitary ideological system has been established within the party. All of these were the brilliant embodiment of the policy of building a *chuche*-oriented party.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard] has put forth new original ideologies, theories, and policies for the building of a revolutionary party and has exerted his energetic leadership for the thorough accomplishment of those ideologies, theories, and policies. Without such leadership of the party and the leader, we could not contemplate the fact that the road of building a revolutionary party of our era has been brilliantly pioneered and that our party has possessed lofty dignity as a new, powerful, mighty, and militant party.

The WPK made immortal achievements by leading the revolution and construction to victory in the past. In this process, it was further tempered and tested.

Our party has truly done a great many things for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, for the prosperity of the fatherland, and for the happiness of the people by forging ahead on the unprecedentedly arduous and complicated road of fate. Our party, by carrying out the two social revolutions and accelerating socialist construction, has turned our country, which was backward, into a rich socialist country with an advanced socialist system, a mighty self-reliant economy, and a developed national culture.

At the moment, our party is vigorously pushing ahead with the cause of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea, adhering to the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. Thus, endless progress is being achieved in the struggle to seize the ideological and material fortresses of communism and the general might and influence of the country are being increased.

Our party is actively struggling to defend the national independence and sovereignty, reunify the divided fatherland, and realize the revolutionary cause of the international working class.

Our party's revolutionary stand to consummate the cause of working class by consolidating the socialist forces and strengthening solidarity with them was clearly substantiated also in the visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries, and in the results of that visit.

Our party has become tested and experienced in the process of staging the fierce struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad and against the opportunists of all kinds, of leading vast work of economic construction, and of pioneering the untrodden road to communism, upholding the *chuche* banner.

The might and leadership of our party, which is skillfully leading all struggles of the people directly to victory, overcoming any difficulties and hardships and unyieldingly marching forward, are more vigorously displayed today.

No matter how rapidly the situation at home and abroad may develop or how complicated it may become, our party never erroneously analyzes or judges this situation, nor does it deviate. No matter what difficult and important successive revolutionary tasks may be put forth, there is nothing that our party cannot solve.

Our party always thinks with its own brain based on the chuche idea and independently establishes all lines and policies on the basis of its own faith and views in accordance with the realities of the nation. All the policies and lines put forth by our party, form the strategic line in socialist construction to the policy for carrying out the light industry revolution and for improving the workers' working life as well as their cultural life, are unique ones which proceeded from the realities of our country and the people's interests.

Because our party's lines and policy are based on the scientific ideology and theory and correctly reflect the realities, they have become mighty weapons for creation and reform and an invincible militant banner. There are no policies or lines which our party cannot accomplish once it put forth. Our party has an incomparable courage with which it overcomes any difficulty without fear, indomitable will and uncommon ability to carry out a bold, large-scale operation to accomplish any task in a short time by unanimously mobilizing the entire party, the entire Army and all the people.

It has extraordinary organizational ability and persistent power to vigorously lead the entire course of the revolution and construction, constantly putting forth a lofty target.

Our party's leadership is indeed outstanding and extraordinary. It is registering great successes in carrying out the programs for socialist construction in the 1980's put forth by the sixth party congress and everlasting creations are being built one after another throughout the country. The bright future in economic construction is unfolding. All this shows the great leadership of our party.

Today, our people firmly believe that whatever obstacles may lie ahead on the road of socialist construction and national reunification, they can overcome them and advance the revolution to the end as long as our party leads them.

Our party achieved the greatest unity and cohesion, greater than can be seen in any other place. The greatness of our party and the source of its indomitability lie in the firm ideological unity of all the party and in the unity between the party and the masses.

The party is a weapon for the revolution and struggle. The most important thing for a revolutionary party is the unity and cohesion of its ranks. The entire party is being firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-sung with one idea and one will and all the people absolutely trust the party and struggle by entrusting all their destiny to the party. This is the very countenance of our party ranks.

In the course of carrying out the program for the chuche-orientation of the entire society under the leadership of the party, our several million party members and all the people deeply experienced the leader's greatness and have become more firmly united based on revolutionary faith and principle. Our unity and cohesion have been consolidated amid the fierce flames of the arduous revolution and the center of the unity was further solidified as the revolution advanced. The political and ideological purity of our party has been thoroughly realized and the blood relations between the leader and the revolutionary fighters deepened. No force in the world can smash our unity and cohesion.

Our party has a bright future which will be permanently glorious as the chuche-type party. Thanks to the correct policy and leadership of the party center, our party is successfully carrying out the cause of building the party with a view to the future under the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the entire party. Our party has already brilliantly solved the questions regarding firmly organizing the force of the party's core, enhancing the party spirit of the party members, infiltrating the party's policy into the lowest echelons, making all the party members and party organizations move as one and encouraging them to unconditionally implement the party's policy.

This is a precious result which cannot be bartered for anything for the future of the party and the revolution. Thus, our party has become the party of chuche which is tenaciously defending and protecting the chuche idea and the revolutionary tradition by upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song in the first rank of the party. It is carrying out the party's lines over generations, firmly grasping these lines.

Our party has a perfect countenance as a great leading force capable of building and leading even the future communist society. Indeed, the WPK is a mighty party which has been tested amid the storms of time and revolution and firmly united and it is an (? able) party which firmly inherited its lineage. Because of this, our party enjoys the active support and deep trust of the people. Our party also has lofty international authority and dignity. It is the greatest gain in our revolution that we have built this indomitable party.

As pointed out by the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, our people can advance more speedily in the future and can achieve the socialist and communist cause most successfully because we have a mighty and powerful party. We are very proud of this.

The historic experience in building our party clearly proved the truth that the greatness of the party is the greatness of its leader and the future of the party depends on the sagaciousness of the leader. Therefore, our people today link their party with the name of its founder and leader, proudly calling this name, and are firmly resolved to carry out to the end the cause of building the party -- a revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, our people are faced with a historic mission to brilliantly achieve the chuche revolutionary cause by strengthening the party and enhancing its leading functions and role. Strengthening the party and properly carrying out its works are very important issues affecting the destiny of the revolution and construction. The guarantee for all victories lies in strengthening the party's works. We should not be satisfied with successes already won in building the party and in the party's works. We should vigorously struggle to strengthen the party in accordance with the development of the realities.

Four years have passed since the historic Sixth WPK Congress. We should strengthen and develop our party to be an indomitable revolutionary party by thoroughly and continuously carrying out the militant tasks put forth by the party congress for the domain of building the party and should accelerate the chuche cause.

Establishing the unitary ideological system within the party is a basic principle in building the party of the working class and is a general task in the party's works. Firmly assuming the establishment of the unitary ideological system in the party as the basic line in building the party, we should deepen the party's works. Thus, we should rear all the cores and members of the party to be genuine revolutionaries of the eighties who are firmly armed with our party's revolutionary ideas and who safeguard and uphold the party and the leader with a thoroughgoing position and attitude. We should strengthen the ideological unity and cohesion of the party ranks on the basis of the chuche idea and in every way.

At the same time, all party organizations and functionaries should tenaciously safeguard the interests of the masses and firmly unite them around the party by devotedly struggling for the masses.

It is very important in strengthening the party to guarantee firmly the leadership of the party center in the revolution and construction. We should further strengthen the party's leadership in all domains of socialist construction in accordance with the demand of the realities in which the cause of consolidating the party organizationally and ideologically is being achieved, and should vigorously wage the struggle to extensively embody the party's ideas and theories.

In particular, the cores and members of the party, deeply realizing our party's greatness, should cherish the revolutionary resolution to follow the party truly and to share their destiny with the party to the end, voluntarily abiding by the revolutionary rule of the party.

The party's leadership in the revolution and construction is being realized through the struggle to fulfill the party's policy. All functionaries and workers, assuming the party's policy as their firm faith and principle, should unconditionally accomplish it. They should thoroughly embody all the slogans and policies put forth by our party center including the revolutionary slogan, "Production, study and life -- all in the method, of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!", the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, and the policy for promoting the people's standard of living.

Vigorously accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is an important revolutionary task facing us. The cause of the three revolutions is a sacred struggle for accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause and is our party's cause. We should strengthen the party's guidance for the three revolutions in accordance with the demand of the realities in which the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being extensively realized. We should constantly deepen and develop the revolution in all domains of ideology, technology and culture.

Today, our party is effecting an epochal advance in carrying out the 10 long-range targets in socialist economic construction and is carrying out the work in a revolutionary manner to make ours a wealthier, more powerful, and prosperous socialist country, cherishing a firm resolve to realize it.

All functionaries and party members, deeply realizing the party's intention, should advance with the spirit of adding the "speed of the eighties" to Chollima and effect a new great revolutionary upsurge. All domains and all units of national economy, more highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle, should thoroughly carry out the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. In particular, they should glorify the might and honor of chuche Korea by effecting a great turning point in socialist construction, firmly seizing Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts, and by implementing the party's policy for vigorously waging the struggle for land reclamation.

Reuniting the divided country is the greatest national desire. All party members and workers should tenaciously struggle to achieve at an early date our party's policy for the independent and peaceful reunification and the proposal for tripartite talks. They should actively support and encourage the sacred patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

Our people will continuously wage in the future, too, as in past, the anti-imperialist struggle and antiwar and antinuclear peace movement in firm unity with fraternal socialist countries, nonaligned countries and all other revolutionary peoples, upholding the foreign policy of the party. We will tenaciously struggle for the independence of the entire world.

The revolutionary cause of our people advancing under the leadership of the ever-victorious WPK is indomitable. Let us all vigorously advance to the final victory of socialism and communism and to endless prosperity and development of the fatherland in firm unity with the party.

'Bright Future' for WPK

SK150529 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 13 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 14 October special article: "Bright Future of Our Party Which Is Brilliantly Inheriting the Chuche Lineage"]

[Text] A long period of more than half a century has elapsed since the historic roots of our party were first planted as a result of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union. The entire course traversed by our party is shining with a glorious history in which the great chuche lineage was provided and has been invariably inherited.

Our party's lineage is the ideologies and theories of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary achievements and experiences in struggle attained by the leader, and the leader-style work method. This immortal lineage is being firmly defended and purely inherited by our party center today.

In various documents written by him, including the treatise "The WPK Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard] fully elucidated the intrinsic nature and content of the chuche lineage and all questions arising from inheriting that lineage. He is wisely leading the struggle to embody them.

At the moment, our people firmly believe that when they uphold the party center's leadership, they can firmly inherit the party's lineage and consummate to the end the revolutionary cause which was pioneered in the forest of Mount Paektu.

1. Our party endlessly values its lineage and is purely inheriting it. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Because it has inherited the chuche lineage, our party could be strengthened and developed on the firmest organizational and ideological foundations and could triumphantly march forward, forging ahead on the rugged road ridden with hardships and difficulties. The future of our party, too, depends upon how it defends and inherits this great lineage.

The question concerning the party's lineage is the most fundamental and important question arising in defining the characteristics and mission of the party, in strengthening and developing the party, and in carrying out revolution and construction are directly linked with the revolutionary assets provided by the leader.

The might of the party is the might of its lineage. The future of the party, too, is guaranteed by the inheriting of this lineage. Thus, there is nothing more important than having a great lineage in building a revolutionary party and carrying out the revolutionary cause and firmly defending and safeguarding this lineage.

It is an intrinsic demand of the party for the working class party to inherit the lineage achieved by the leader. A party is founded by the leader and is a political weapon that struggles to defend, safeguard, and accomplish the leader's cause. Thus, the party ought to put forth, as an important duty, the issue of valuing the assets provided by the leader and glorifying them. Only when it smoothly fulfills this duty can the party defend its revolutionary nature as the party of the founder and can it lead the revolution to victory with invincible might and combat capabilities.

The historic mission of the revolutionary party lies in consummating the cause of the working class -- the socialist and communist cause -- to the end. The cause of the working class is a historic cause which is inherited and consummated from generation to generation. This cause will be advanced and consummated on the foundation of the assets provided by the leader, who has founded the party and first pioneered the road of revolution.

Thus, the party should firmly defend, safeguard, and bring into full bloom the assets realized by the leader just to fulfill its noble mission. Today, under the party center's correct policies and leadership, the question of inheriting the lineage is being most brilliantly resolved in our party. Thus, our party is becoming a revolutionary party with continuity and a great party that is consummating our revolutionary cause to the end. Our party's firm and unswerving stand in party building is to consolidate and eternally develop the WPK as the *chuche*-type party.

Since the founding of our party, its history has been one of proud struggle in which it put forth the inheritance of the party lineage as a basic question linked with the fate of the party and the revolution, and it has brilliantly realized the question.

As for our party, a revolutionary tradition has been provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Also, its founding, consolidation, and development have been realized under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader. Thus, only the revolutionary assets realized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ought to exist within our party. Also, only those assets should be inherited.

In the past, our party firmly guaranteed the purity of the *chuche* lineage and has brilliantly inherited it through resolute and uncompromising struggle against all anti-party trends and alien factors. In particular, in the era of the historic turn in which the revolution and construction reached a high stage of development, our party intensified the struggle to realize the question of inheriting the lineage, regarding this question as an important one. Such a leadership serves as a concentrated manifestation of endless loyalty to the cause of the leader, the founder of the party.

In terms of the abundance and profundity of its content and in terms of its might and influence, the *chuche* lineage which our party is inheriting is a lineage that is great and glorious beyond comparison. This lineage was first provided during the days of the anti-Japanese struggle when the great leader achieved the revolutionary tradition -- the historic roots. The greatness and indestructible vitality of the *chuche* lineage achieved by the respected and beloved leader have already been corroborated clearly through revolutionary practice.

Without the great *chuche* ideologies and theories which give scientific answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era, the abundant and multifaceted revolutionary achievements and experiences in struggle which the leader has attained and the leader-style work method, we could not contemplate the fact that our party has been consolidated and developed into a powerful, mighty, and promising party and that our revolution has made a long march flushed with victories, overcoming repeated difficulties.

The wise leadership of our party, which is brilliantly inheriting the *chuche* lineage, lies, above all, in inheriting that lineage most purely. Guaranteeing the purity of the lineage is the life of the party and a precondition for its brilliant inheritance. Only the revolutionary assets provided by the leader can exist within the party of the working class which the leader founded. If any alien factor that has no relation to the assets provided by the leader exists within the party, such a party could not defend its revolutionary characteristic and could not maintain its existence.

The work of guaranteeing the purity of the party's lineage is never simple. This is connected with the fact that this work is very difficult accompanied by a fierce class struggle against the factionalists impeding the ideological purity and organizational unity of the party, and against all enemies who try to destroy the revolutionary cause.

Today, in our party, the purity of lineage is being firmly guaranteed. The great leader's revolutionary ideologies and theories are becoming the guiding ideologies and theories of our party. The revolutionary work method and popular work habit achieved by the leader are becoming the work method and work habit of our party. Also, the immortal achievements and abundant experiences in struggle attained by the great leader are becoming the guiding principles and source of victories in all struggles of our party and people.

This clearly shows that all assets provided by the leader are being purely inherited within our party. In this way, the purity of the lineage is being firmly guaranteed within our party. This is because there are the correct leadership of the leader and the conscious and self-awakening struggle by all party members and workers.

At the moment, all the party members and workers clearly know how the lineage of our party was provided and has been inherited and they are actively struggling to resolutely defend and safeguard the lineage.

It is the firm faith and will of our party members and workers to fulfill their historic mission assigned by their generation by safeguarding and glorifying the lineage of *chuche*. The energy and efforts of the respected leader devoted to building an everlasting foundation for our revolution over a long time since the day when he founded the Down-With Imperialism League and provided the root of the party to the present are indeed immeasurable. During this arduous and difficult period, the respected leader pioneered the unexplored revolutionary road and led to victory the serious struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and various types of opportunists.

Because the great leader clearly indicated the revolutionary road with correct lines and methods, strategies, and tactics and was in the forefront in tiding over all difficulties with incomparable courage, iron-will and revolutionary driving force, our party was able to firmly safeguard its *chuche*-type character and the Korean revolution could unyieldingly inherit its life and lineage.

Because our party members and workers know very well that the lineage of our party was provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his energetic activities without sleep and rest, they treasure all assets included in this lineage more precious than their own lives. Because there are several million party members and faithful people who only know about the assets achieved by their leader and who never permit even minor strange elements to take place, the lineage of our party will be inherited purely forever in the future.

The sagaciousness of the leadership of our party which is brilliantly inheriting the lineage of *chuche* lies in the fact that the greatness of the party has been demonstrated by its practical activities. If the assets and wealth achieved by the working class and masses under the guidance of their leader were not inherited and embodied, they would simply remain as a historic bequest.

Only when the lineage is embodied through the active struggle of the party, can the party retain great vitality. Our party is successfully pushing ahead with the work to glorify the lineage of *chuche* through unique ideological and theoretical activities and active, practical struggle. In this course, the greatness and vitality of the lineage of *chuche* achieved by the respected leader have been fully proven.

In numerous documents published in the 1970's and 1980's, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth precious guidelines which we should firmly adhere to in inheriting the lineage of chuche. The documents extensively elucidated the direction and methods for inheriting the lineage of chuche from the issue of grasping the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and theories as everlasting guidance ideas and theories of our party to the issue of establishing the great leader-type working method in the entire party.

Our party has not only put forth unique ideas and theories to glorify the revolutionary assets provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song but also is wisely leading the struggle to embody these assets. With extensive embodiment of the revolutionary assets provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, new upsurges are being effected in all domains, including party building, party activities, revolution, and construction. This is a precious fruition brought about by our party through its lively activities.

Our party is a most tenacious and thoroughgoing party in inheriting the lineage provided by the leader. Thus, our people are firmly resolved to carry out the revolution to the end, absolutely trusting and following their party.

Because all party members and all people are struggling with such determination, the party and the people, the leader, and the revolutionary fighters are vigorously moving forward in firm unity with one another in our country.

2. An endlessly bright prospect is being unfolded on the road of the revolution and our party, brilliantly inheriting the lineage of chuche provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In order for a party to have lofty dignity and strength, it should have a bright future along with a proud past. The future of a party depends on what type of leader it upholds and how it safeguards and glorifies the assets attained by the leader. Because we are brilliantly inheriting the lineage of chuche today, the future of our party and revolution is endlessly bright. Never before has there been such a time in the history of our party or in the nation's history of several thousand years as today when our people are confidently advancing toward a bright future full of optimism. With brilliant inheritance of the lineage of chuche, our party has come to have a firm guarantee for permanently safeguarding its revolutionary nature in any storm.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The cause of the party should be inherited generation after generation and the party should invariably retain its revolutionary nature until it fulfills its mission.

The nature of the party affects the countenance, strength, and future of the party. The party of the working class can demonstrate its indomitable strength and fulfill its lofty mission only when it invariably safeguards its revolutionary nature under any circumstance. The struggle of the party of the working class to safeguard its revolutionary nature is in essence the work to inherit its lineage. Because the lineage is itself a only source of strengthening and developing the party forever into the party of the founder.

The revolutionary nature of the party totally depends on inheriting its lineage. Our party can firmly preserve its revolutionary nature as the chuche-type party by inheriting the revolutionary assets attained by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the past. Our party, in particular, clearly showed its nature and countenance by carrying out the struggle for the chuche-orientation of the entire party and society, consistently grasping the ideas and lines advanced by the respected leader, and by promoting the work to accomplish his ideas and lines over generations to a new higher stage.

Today, our party has a firm foundation on which it can safeguard its chuche-type nature forever under any circumstance. This is the most precious fruition made in building our party which cannot be bartered for anything. All party members and workers are united around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song more firmly than ever before based on one idea and one will. They are struggling to realize the party's lines and policies through fire and water. In particular, the new generation of our revolution loyally upholds the cause of the party with a firm resolution to share its destiny with the party to the end. This is a great pride of our party.

The new generation is heir to the revolutionary cause, assigned the mission to realize the chuche-orientation of the entire society upholding the party and leader, and to accelerate the national reunification and the cause of independence of the entire world. The chuche revolutionary cause -- the cause of the party -- is to be inherited and accomplished through the struggle of the new generation. Thus, the new growing generation should be more thoroughgoing than any other in inheriting the leader's revolutionary ideas and in upholding the party's cause.

Today, the new generation reared under the socialist system -- not to speak of the fighters in the early stage of the revolution -- ardently admire and follow the party. They glorify every moment of their lives by carrying out the struggle to realize the lines and policies of the party. Because the tradition of loyalty to the party and the leader is being inherited generation after generation, the chuche-type nature of our party will always be firmly safeguarded in the future.

With the brilliant inheritance of the party lineage, our revolutionary cause has also been able to vigorously advance along the single road of chuche. In order to complete the revolution to the end by advancing it along the road pioneered by the leader, the party of the working class should possess not only tested leadership capability but also invincible might and rich experiences. Such might and experiences of the party can by no means emerge from empty ground. They are formed and deepened in the practical struggle of leading the revolution on the basis of the revolutionary assets attained by the leader of the party.

Our party has long led the struggle to link its chuche lineage. Through this course of struggle, our party has been strengthened and developed into a mature party with the invincible might and rich experience capable of completing the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause to the end.

The might of our party in pioneering the brilliant future of communism and grasping the chuche lineage is indeed endless. Under the slogan of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, our party is now outstandingly carrying out any difficult and complicated historic tasks arising in the human and social remolding work and the nature remolding work.

In our country today, the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are being accelerated vigorously and constant progress is being effected in the struggle to fulfill the grand 10 major prospective economic goals in the economic construction of the eighties. This is clear proof of the invincible might of our party.

Our party's invincible might cannot be contemplated apart from its rich experience. On the road of inheriting the chuche-oriented lineage, our party has been tempered and tested and has obtained countless rich experiences.

All experiences of our party, including the experience attained in resolutely safeguarding, defending, and embodying the revolutionary ideology by firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system, the experience of glorifying the leader's achievements forever by building revolutionary battle sites and historic sites of the revolution throughout the country, and the experience of firmly rallying the masses of people and carrying out the social revolution and socialist construction without deviations by following the leader's work method and style, are infinitely precious assets required in completing the revolutionary cause.

In particular, by advancing while firmly grasping as its basic task the defense and embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology in the work of inheriting the chuche-oriented lineage, our party has provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible for our revolution to advance forever with certainty along the road of victory indicated by the chuche idea.

Our party, which has brilliantly glorified the numerous eras, grasping its great chuche-oriented lineage, has greeted today as a new turning point in its development. The cause of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea in order to strengthen and develop our party into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party forever has been vigorously accelerated at a high level and the tradition of loyalty created in the dawning period of the Korean revolution has been brilliantly inherited. This has further brightened the future of our party and the revolutionary cause.

For our people who are carrying out the revolution, there is no greater dignity and honor than to have such a great, promising, and bright party. Our revolutionary cause which was pioneered under the banner of the chuche idea has not ended yet and we have to continue the arduous struggle.

The decisive guarantee for all future victories lies in strengthening the party and in thoroughly inheriting the chuche lineage. By upholding the policy and leadership of the party center and vigorously struggling, we should make our party's history a glorious history which inherits the chuche lineage forever.

DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY REVIEWED

SK140422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- A pharmaceutical industry is developing in Korea. In recent years medicine output has more than doubled. Such large modern pharmaceutical factories as the Pyongyang, Sunchon and Nanam pharmaceutical factories, the Sinuiju streptomycin factory and the Nampo children's medicine factory and hundreds of medium and small scale ones are found in the country.

Korean pharmaceutical industry massively produces a wide range of medicines including antibiotic, organic synthetic, and Korean traditional medicines. The prophylactic policy of the Workers Party of Korea has led to a rapid increase in the output of popular medicines. It has jumped 3.6 times in a decade-long period.

Big efforts are directed to the production of traditional medicines as well as Western medicines. Last year, the Ministry of Public Health clarified the composition of several hundred kinds of herbal medicines and their [words indistinct]. Korea, with many mountains, is blessed with rich medicinal herb resources, Now about 600 species of herbs are used as medicines.

Such production bases of traditional medicines as specialized medicinal herb farms, deer and roe deer stock farms, are well arranged. The pharmaceutical industry of Korea meets the home demand for various medicines.

REPORTS OF UNUSUALLY RICH HARVEST NOTED

SK121113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- Mundok and Pyongwon counties located in Yoldusamcholli plain, a granary on the west coast of Korea, have been visited by an unusually rich harvest this year.

In Mundok County the per hectare yield of rice this year is expected to be over 8 tons on an average. In particular, an average per hectare rice output of 8.5 tons is foreseen on the Sangpal, Tongsa, Yongnim, Nipsok, Yongo and Tongnim cooperative farms.

As a result, an increase of over 25,000 tons is expected taking the county as a whole. In this county farms producing over 10,000 tons of grain this year increased two in number, bringing the total number of such farms to four. Pyongwon County will produce over 18,200 more tons of grain than last year.

The Sinsong, Sambong, Songsok and many other cooperative farms boosted the average per hectare yield to over 8 tons in rice and over 7 tons in maize.

Many farms in the country built in reclaimed tideland have raised the average per hectare rice yield to 6-7 tons this year. 10 cooperative farms in Pyongwon County will respectively produce this year over 1,000 more tons of grain than last year. Now these counties have wound up rice and maize harvesting and are hastening thrashing.

LATE REPORT: EARLY NORTH-SOUTH TALKS URGED

SK160403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary titled "North-South Economic Talks Must Be Opened at an Early Date," which reads in full:

Some time ago, we successfully concluded the delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers amid the concern of the compatriots at home and abroad and the world people. The delivery of our relief goods recovered the interflow of warm feelings of kinship between the fellow countrymen living separated in the North and the South. It is hailed by the world people today as the first great event ever seen in the history of National division that has continued for nearly 40 years.

We earnestly hoped that this relief measure would not be confined to a mere humanitarian work, but would serve as a turning point in improving the North-South relations which are in a state of freeze, easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

Out of this hope and desire, we expressed our stand on October 3 for realising a wide-range collaboration and exchange between North and South in various fields such as economy, culture, sports and humanitarian work as the first step towards the improvement of North-South relations. This was a manifestation of our honest and sincere position that the North and the South should pool efforts and put an end to the present North-South relations of confrontation and restore the severed national bonds and that a new chapter of the national history be opened by North-South joint efforts.

This stand of ours not only enjoys support of the entire compatriots who desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, but also wins the sympathy of the world peaceloving people.

In this new current of situation, the South Korean side on October 12 sent a letter showing response to our stand for collaboration and exchange between North and South in the economic field. In the letter addressed to a vice-premier of the Administration Council of our side, the South Korean side expressed the will to have talks participated in by economic delegates of the North and South authorities and delegates of non-governmental economic organisations for the discussion of the question of North-South economic cooperation and exchange and establish a North-South economic cooperation organization. This is a good thing which deserves to be welcomed, we think.

It is our consistent stand to develop the national economy in a unified way and, furthermore, promote national unity and the country's peaceful reunification through North-South collaboration and exchange. From the first days of the division of the country, we put forward proposals time and again for North-South collaboration and exchange in the economic field and have made every effort possible to this end.

When he met Choe Kyu-ha, Yi Hu-rak, Chang Ki-yong and other delegates of the South Korean side who came to Pyongyang for high-level political talks in the 1970's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward important proposals for economic collaboration involving the questions of joint development of underground resources and joint undertaking of irrigation projects, common use of fishing ground and joint fishing by the North and the South through their united efforts.

According to this policy indicated by the great leader, we put forward concrete proposals for overall collaboration and exchange between North and South in the economic domain and reached an agreement with the South Korean side in principle on this. But, to our regret, none of our reasonable and realistic proposals of economic collaboration has been carried into practice.

We have no intention to call anyone to account for the past when there was not progress. Though there was dialogue, and there was only waste of time and energy without any practice, though there was an agreement. But it is useful to recollect the lesson yesterday for a successful dialogue tomorrow.

Our proposals for economic collaboration were all selfless and laudable initiatives for the common prosperity of the nation and the future of a reunified country. They did not contradict the interests of the South Korean side and, therefore, there was nothing difficult in their practice. The South Korean side, however, while paying lip-service to economic cooperation and exchange between North and South, evaded, in actuality, even the joint development of iron ore, bent on importing it from other countries.

While saying "Let's begin from easy things!" it refused to carry into practice really easy things such as the common use of fishing grounds. It sought "confrontation accompanied by dialogue" and "competition accompanied by dialogue," groundlessly slandering the other party to the dialogue.

Is it not too clear that one cannot expect a good fruit from such stance of dialogue in which words do not correspond with action and a double game is played? Today, however, such acts as following in the footsteps of the predecessors who left a disgraceful past are noticed in South Korea.

While talking that efforts should be united, regardless of idea and system, the South Korean authorities are, in actuality, taking the road of inciting antagonism and confrontation, not national unity, and bringing North-South relations to the worse phase.

When our compatriotic relief work for the South Korean flood-sufferers was at its height, the person in highest authority in South Korea committed rude acts in the foreground: he published a "message," a "memorial address," a "policy speech" and a "talk" one after another hurling malicious slanders at us and stimulating the consciousness of confrontation with unheard of abusive utterances.

They slandered our humanitarian relief work as "a camouflaged peace offensive" and cried that "vigilance should be heightened against the strategem and ulterior intention hidden behind the appeasement policy of the North," openly agitating anti-communist confrontation. They went the lengths of spreading the rumour of "threat of southward invasion" and taking an "emergency alert" measure throughout South Korea against us when we were transporting relief goods: Then they held "government"-sponsored "anti-communist rallies" everywhere and, as if this were not enough, staged even a large-scale "demonstration of Armed Forces" and dared cry that they would "destroy" us.

Obviously, the South Korean authorities approach us with a sword hidden in their bosom. They not only slander us but also ruthlessly suppress and arrest, under the cloak of anti-communism, those students in South Korea who call for students' talks and students' sports exchange between North and South and for democracy, thereby spoiling the atmosphere of North-South dialogue.

While raising an unprecedented row of anti-communist confrontation against us, the South Korean side sent to our side this time a letter proposing economic talks. This inconsistent act naturally makes us doubt its real intention: whether it intends to have a dialogue really or to have a quarrel.

And, explaining the background of its sending the letter for economic talks to our side, the South Korean side is talking about "superiority in strength" and "strategy for victory in the war." This outcry for a showdown of strength when dialogue has not yet begun, makes us more sceptical about the meaning of the letter sent by the South Korean side this time. The South Korean side should discontinue its insolent acts of stinging a partner of the dialogue to the quick and making it suspicious of the other side, party, while talking about dialogue. This is the unanimous demand of the entire fellow countrymen who wish to nurse the precious new sprout of national unity which has been brought forth at so long last by our delivery of relief goods.

We hope that the words of the South Korean side in its letter that "North and South Korea should no more persist in antagonism and confrontation" but "pool strength" are not a lie but truth. If this were truth, economic talks between North and South would be opened at an early date.

If dialogue started between North and South and collaboration and exchange were realised in the economic field, it would be a big advance not only in the unified development of the national economy but also in dispelling the misunderstanding and distrust caught by the state of freeze between North and South, promoting national harmony and unity and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country. The South Korean side should be guided by the desire of the nation and show sincerity in opening North-South economic talks.

YI ON NORTH-JAPAN FISHING PACT, UN ENTRY BID

SK160011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said yesterday that he didn't view the conclusion of Japan-North Korea fishery agreement as the change of Japanese policy towards Pyongyang. Upon returning home from a three-week visit to the United Nations and Panama, he told reporters at the airport: "I don't think there is any change in Japan's basic stance that it will not alter policy towards North Korea unless there happens significant changes in the situation on the Korean peninsula."

Asked to comment on the possibility of Japan lifting sanctions taken after the North Korean Rangoon bombing, he made such optimistic views.

He flatly refuted a Japanese newspapers' report that Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga will sound out Seoul's position on Japan's "planned" removal of sanctions against Pyongyang during his visit to Seoul Oct. 19-21. The minister added that the recent delivery of North Korean materials to South Korean flood victims never indicated that the situations on the divided peninsula have been significantly changed.

During his visit to the United Nations, he said that he garnered supports from the foreign ministers of other countries for Seoul's efforts to solve the Korean questions through direct dialogues between the South and the North. He then stressed that the Republic of Korea should enter the United Nations under the principle of universality. However, he said that he didn't appeal to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to ask the Soviet Union and China not to oppose the entry of Seoul into the United Nations.

"Not yet have we set the timing to introduce a motion calling for the admission of the Seoul government into the world body," he said when asked whether the government would forward the motion next year. Yi went on: "The timing totally depends on how much an atmosphere favorable for the entry of the Republic of Korea will be fostered in the future."

CHUNGANG ILBO Report

SK151002 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that the government has asked the Soviet Union and Communist China, through the United States and Japan, to refrain from exercising their veto powers against the bill on our country's possible entry into the United Nations. This was known to be a part of our nation's concrete diplomatic efforts. In a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on 26 September, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who visited New York during the UN General Assdembly session and had a series of meetings with foreign ministers of many nations, said that "the shortest way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula is the simultaneous entry of both North and South Korea into the United Nations, and if the North opposes it, the South alone should be admitted first."

Foreign Minister Yi asked Secretary of Shultz to convey the South Korean position to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko during the meeting between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers and to seek Soviet cooperation in not exercising its veto power as a member of the Standing Committee of the UN Security Council against entry by South Korea alone.

It has also been learned that in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe on 28 September, Minister Yi also explained the South Korean Government's position and asked Abe to persuade the Soviet Union and Communist China to refrain from exercising their veto powers against the entry.

Secretary Shultz had promised Minister Yi that he would convey the South Korean Government's hope to the Soviet foreign minister, and Foreign Minister Abe also pledged that he would convey such a hope to Communist China.

Since the government decided not to bring up the question of Korea in the UN General Assembly in 1976, it has only emphasized the rightfulness of South Korea's entry. Thus, there was no concrete diplomatic initiative. However, recent moves by Minister Yi may be considered signs of a change of a positive nature in the South Korean Government's policy on entry.

Noting that "Minister Yi's requests to the Soviet Union and Communist China are manifestations of the government's will to promote the nation's entry into the United Nations more concretely," a Foreign Ministry official said "although the nation's entry would not be realized right away, it is the government's policy to form favorable conditions through such efforts."

JAPAN ASKED NOT TO LIFT BAN AGAINST NORTH

SK160854 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that the Japanese Government conveyed to the South Korean side its intention to lift this year the ban which it inflicted on North Korea last November in connection with the explosion assassination incident in Burma. The government is known to have requested that the Japanese side withhold the lifting of the ban until progress is made in the North-South sports talks, the Red Cross meeting for reunion of separated families, and the economic talks which the South Korean side proposed to the North Korean authorities recently.

On 16 October, a government official concerned said: "We do not expect the Japanese Government to apply its ban indefinitely to North Korea in connection with the assassination incident in Burma. However, the lifting of the ban before the North Korean side clearly shows the change in its attitude does not correspond to the position of the South Korean side which wants corresponding measures by the surrounding countries to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula."

He noted that "the issue of the time of the lifting the ban on North Korea will be dealt with as a priority matter during the talks with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Matsunaga Nobuo who will visit South Korea from 19 to 21 October."

In a statement by the chef de cabinet issued on 7 November last year immediately after the Burmese incident, the Japanese Government announced its measures of: prohibition of contact with North Korean diplomats in third countries by Japanese diplomats; prohibition of entry into North Korea by Japanese Government officials; prohibition of entry into Japan by North Korean Government officials; and prohibition of operating special planes between Japan and North Korea.

KEIDANREN DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO SEOUL

Inayama Gives Lecture

SK160257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP) -- The problems concerning technology transfer from Japan to South Korea should be solved through sincere consultations between the two countries' private businesses and not on a government basis, Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan (Keidanren), said here Monday.

In a lecture delivered at the conference room of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Japanese business leader also expressed a pessimistic view on a fundamental solution to the trade friction stemming from Korea's lopsided trade deficit with Japan. Noting that the United States is reluctant to transfer its high technology to Japan for fear of Japan's high technology standards and excellent application ability, Inayama said that Japan's business leaders also are very cautious about Korea's remarkable economic development in recent years and the Korean people's diligence and high application ability.

"Some Japanese businessmen are afraid of boomerang effects," he said emphatically. Inayama, however, called for "sincere private-level bilateral consultations" to decide on which is the most effective cooperation method among joint ventures, technology tie-ups and technology contracts to resolve transfer problems between the two countries.

The proposed bilateral sessions also should settle such problems as the sales of products prior to technology transfers, he said.

Referring again to the trade friction between the two countries, Inayama said that although various government trade regulations can be eased or abolished, the consumers' buying of foreign goods or imports against their will is unconceivable under the free economic system.

Leading a 16-member Keidanren delegation, Inayama flew into Seoul Monday for a four-day visit at the FKI's invitation.

Meanwhile, domestic critics said that Inayama's remarks are consistent with the Japanese attitude that Korea's trade deficit should be blamed on the Korean side. They said that his remarks are tantamount to repeating the Japan's longstanding insult to the effect that "Why do you Koreans buy Japanese goods? You buy them not for Japan but for yourselves. We Japanese have little to buy from Korea due to low quality."

Korea has incurred a trade deficit of more than 26.8 billion U.S. dollars with Japan as of the end of 1983. The amount accounts for more than half of the nation's total trade deficit.

Chon Emphasizes Cooperation

SK160611 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized Tuesday that South Korea and Japan should develop their relations to the point of "close and close" vs. the "close but remote" ones in the past with mutual cooperation for the common prosperity of the two neighboring countries.

Meeting with Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Keidanren, the Federation of Japan's Economic Organizations, and his entourage of 15 federation members at Chongwadae, Chon said that there have been some improvements in bilateral relations last year, including the increase of two-way trade to 10 billion U.S. dollars. Chon said he highly appreciates the work of Japanese business leaders in helping to normalize relations in the fields of politics and economics.

Inayama promised that he would make a solid effort to help promote economic cooperation between the two countries in such a direction as agreed upon by Chon and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during the former's visit to Tokyo. Inayama and his party arrived here Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Federation of Korean Industries.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE INCOME DISTRIBUTION SLATED

SK130223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The government will make concerted efforts to improve the nation's distribution of income in favor of low-income families. Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyun said yesterday. He said the income gap between the rich and the poor has been eased in recent years.

Figures released by Sin, who also serves as economic planning minister, show that the upper 20 percent of the income scale accounted for 45.6 percent of the gross national product in 1980, while the bottom 40 percent accounted for just 11.1 percent. In 1982, the percentage for the rich declined to 43 percent while that for the poor rose to 18.8 percent.

These figures show that the distribution of wealth has been improving, the EPB minister replied to queries raised by opposition lawmakers during parliamentary interpellation.

The number of workers who earn 100,000 won or less a month has declined substantially, he said. In 1981, he noted, those earning less than 100,000 won monthly accounted for 27.5 percent of the total number of employees working in firms staffed by more than 10 persons. The percentage had declined to 9.5 percent by 1983, Sin said. He said the nation's future economic development, which is expected to range from seven to eight percent per year, will help raise the real incomes of laborers. Broadened job opportunities will be sought for those in the low-income bracket, Sin said.

Opposition lawmakers, however, argued that the rich were becoming richer and the poor poorer.

Min Pyong-cho of the Democratic Korea Party claimed that the income gap has been widening due to an economic policy which had been favorable to the rich. In response to lawmakers' call for curbing land holdings by business clans, Sin said that the government will continue efforts to keep them from owning excessive amounts of real estate. He implied that heavier taxes would be imposed on big corporations' land holding not needed for their commercial activities.

Also testifying before the National Assembly, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pak Chong-mun disclosed that farm imports from the United States now account for 65 percent of Korea's total farm products purchases from overseas. In 1982, the percentage was as high as 97 percent, according to him. Pak did not say what had caused the nation to lessen its reliance on American grains. It was believed that importation of no American rice resulted in the reduction. No rice is imported from any country at present.

The minister said the government will continue efforts to products. To this end, he disclosed that more firms will be encouraged to participate in importation of grains. Pak was responding to a question by Chung Hui-dong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Chung said that Korea's reliance on U.S. grains should be reduced sharply.

He also called for a drastic cut in procedures for grains importation, adding that Korean grains dealers should be given chances for importation of farm vegetables. Farm imports for this year are estimated at \$1 billion.

On another subject, Rep. Kim Chin-ki of the DKP asked whether the Kodeco Energy Co., a Korean-Indonesian joint venture, had struck oil in Madura, Indonesia, on its own. He said that the U.S. Citi Service Co, had originally located the oil field and abandoned it because the firm believed it contained no economically viable oil.

CHON ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANNING BOARD

SK130122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for autonomy in the operation of government-invested firms. He ordered ministries to refrain from interfering in the operation of state-invested firms, saying such an attitude will help the firms enhance their autonomous capability.

President Chon instructed government agencies concerned to transfer all necessary authority to state-invested firms which they have supervised. Chon gave the instructions at a monthly economic review session held at the Economic Planning Board, with Cabinet members, other ranking officials and businessmen attending. To help those firms realize autonomous operation, proper steps should be taken, including revision of laws and regulations affecting them, President Chon said. He emphasized that overall government economic policy programs should be worked out and carried out on a long-term basis.

He served a warning against possible implementation of popularity-oriented economic policies in connection with the forthcoming parliamentary elections. He commented on the prospects of the global economy and asked trade businesses to study systems and cultures of those nations with which they transact. He called on private firms to make independent efforts to exploit as many world markets as possible.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS TO SURPASS PROJECTED GOAL

SK160555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Direct and indirect foreign investment in South Korea this year is expected to exceed the 450 million U.S. dollar mark, 60 percent higher than the target of 280 million dollars.

A Finance Ministry source said Tuesday that foreign investment in the January-September period totaled 345 million dollars for 73 projects, up 28.9 percent vs. foreign investment in all of 1983. Because the revised foreign capital inducement law was put into force in July, foreign investment in the third quarter alone reached 167 million dollars for 49 projects, according to the source.

As to the nine-month total, it broke down into 149.3 million dollars by American (a two-fold rise from last year), 22 million dollars by Frenchmen (a 13-fold gain) and 18.4 million dollars by Swiss investors (a three-fold increase). Although Japanese invested 137.6 million dollars during the nine-month period, the amount was below the 167.5 million dollar figure for the whole of last year, according to the source.

The largest amount (109.9 million dollars) was invested in machinery (a 19-fold increase), followed by electricity and electronics (more than 60 million dollars, up 45 percent) and foodstuffs (18 million dollars, a three-fold rise). On a long-term basis, the government will employ a policy of bringing in 400 to 600 million dollars every year in foreign investment as part of its efforts to improve the nation's international balance of payments position, the official said.

DKP CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK152355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The main opposition Democratic Korea Party decided yesterday to boycott committee meetings slated to examine the fiscal 1984 supplementary budget request from the administration, if the ruling party blocks debate on the so-called "political bills." The committee sessions are to begin today.

The political bills, drafted by the DKP and the minor opposition Korea National Party, call for implementing local autonomy as early as possible and picking heads of agro-fishery-livestock cooperatives by direct vote of their members. In the special parliamentary session convened last June, opposition lawmakers walked out of panel meetings, demanding that the political bills be discussed.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the two opposition parties then agreed to call for a revival of Students Day, a demand which was accepted by the administration later. The issue was among the political bills.

ASSEMBLY VOTES AGAINST MINISTER'S DISMISSAL

SK152359 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A National Assembly plenary session yesterday voted down a minority-proposed motion calling for the dismissal of Ministry of Construction Kim Song-pae holding him responsible for the heavy property damage caused by the floods early last month. The vote was 149-103 against the motion with two abstentions. Three votes were invalid.

Lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) voted against the proposal, while legislators of the opposition Democratic Korea and Korea National Parties voted for it.

Introducing the nonconfidence motion against Minister Kim, Rep. Kim Hyong-nae of the main opposition DKP said that Minister Kim was responsible for what he called the "man-caused" flood damage.

GOMBOJAB DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW080853 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP delegation headed by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left Ulaanbaatar today for a visit to the SFRY at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation was seen off at the Bayant-uhaa Airport by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tumendelger, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, and other officials, as well as R. Smiljanic, SFRY ambassador to the MPR, and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

On the same day, in accordance with the plan of interparty cooperation between the MPR and BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] an MPRP delegation headed by (G. Tumurbaatar), deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, left here for Sofia to study party work experience.

BATMONH, JAGBARAL GREET GDR'S HONECKER, STOPH

OW080843 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today sent a congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. The congratulatory telegram says:

The formation of the first workers and peasants state [as received] -- the German Democratic Republic 35 years ago was a fundamental turning point in the destiny of the German people, an event of enormous significance in the history of postwar Europe, and a decisive blow to the aggressive intentions of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Mongolian Communists and the working people of our country sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the GDR working people in the years of people's rule under the leadership of its tested vanguard -- the SED -- in building a new socialist society, at the mighty growth of the country's economic and scientific and technical potential, and at the steadfast consolidation of its position in the international arena.

Under the present conditions of dangerous exacerbation of the international situation in Europe and the entire world, the GDR together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist community countries is actively advancing the defense and strengthening of peace and the security of peoples and the prevention of the threat of war, and improving the international situation.

We note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal mutual relations between the MPRP and the SED and between the MPR and GDR -- based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism -- are steadfastly expanding and deepening for the good of both our peoples and in the interests of the entire socialist community.

The telegram notes: The MPR party and government will in future do all in their power to further strengthen and expand these relations.

PARTY CONGRESS CONVENING COMMISSION MEETS

BK121429 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The fifth party Congress Convening Commission of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] held its first meeting at 1000 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road. BSPP General Secretary U Aye Ko presided over the meeting while Secretary of the party Central Committee headquarters U Thein Ngwe officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The meeting elected the Executive Committee of the fifth party Congress Convening Commission for the party congress that will be held in August 1985. BSPP General Secretary U Aye Ko was elected as chairman and Secretary U Thein Ngwe as secretary of that committee which will have 20 members.

Member of the Central Executive Committee General Thura Kyaw Htin was elected as chairman of the party Congress Credentials Committee which will have eight members. Secretary of the committee elected was Central Affairs Committee Secretary U Kyaw Min.

The party Congress Records and Resolutions Preparations Committee was also formed with 11 members. Chairman of that committee elected was Central Executive Committee member U Zaw Win and secretary of the Central Affairs Committee U Kyaw Thant was elected as secretary.

The Elections Supervisory Committee was formed with 15 members with BSPP Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin elected as chairman and Central Affairs Committee Secretary U Min Kyi as secretary.

Central Executive Committee member U Maung Maung Kha was elected chairman of the Information and Liaison Committee which will have nine members. U Tin Latt, head of the Education Department, was elected as secretary of that committee.

The Management Committee was formed with 11 members. Central Committee member U Hla Tun was elected as chairman of that committee while U Kyaw Sein Win, head of the Management Affairs Department was elected as secretary.

The meeting ended with a closing speech by the presiding chairman and BSPP General Secretary, U Aye Ko.

Meeting Concludes

BK121419 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee continued at 0900 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting while Secretary U Thein Ngwe officiated as secretary of the meeting. The secretary first declared the meeting open. This was followed by Secretary U Win Maung announcing the decisions taken by Central Committee members on the appeals submitted to the Central Committee meeting.

Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko replied to questions raised on the report of the Central Executive Committee during the discussions by Central Committee members. Later, Central Committee members endorsed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee.

The 12th meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended this morning after the decisions taken at the meeting were announced and ratified.

ASSEMBLY MEETING OPENS, STATE COUNCILLOR ELECTED

BK150724 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The seventh meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened at 1000 today at the People's Assembly Building in Rangoon. Present were 466 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council.

Alternate Chairman U Than Nyunt of Rangoon Division's Sanchaung constituency presided over the meeting while Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The alternate chairman first announced that of the eligible 471 People's Assembly members 466 were present, constituting 98.94 percent attendance. He announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

According to the agenda, the chairman asked the representatives to endorse the agenda for the whole session, and announced that the State Council had reported that there were three vacant seats in the People's Assembly and one seat in the People's Assembly affairs committees.

Next, three new People's Assembly representatives took their oath in the presence of the chairman. The meeting was then recessed to elect members of Panel of Chairmen from each state and division.

When the meeting resumed, the presiding chairman announced the names of representatives elected from states and divisions as members of Panel of Chairmen. As the assembly endorsed the election, the chairman announced the validity of the election.

Next, the members of the Panel of Chairmen took their reserved seats, and the presiding alternate chairman handed over his duties to the new alternate chairman, U Shein Maung, assembly representative from Rangoon Division's Thongwa-1 constituency.

Later, U Than Maung of Rangoon Division's Kayan constituency moved a motion expressing regret over the deaths of two People's Assembly representatives -- U Ngwe Saing of Shan State's Kyaukme-1 and U Hla Min of Rangoon Division's Dawbon constituency. The assembly representative from Shan State's Pinlaung constituency, Daw Kya Kya Mah, seconded the motion, and the chairman put the motion on record.

Next, in accordance with article 64.b of the State Constitution, People's Assembly representatives cast secret ballots using the electronic voting system to elect a new member of the State Council.

The chairman announced that the election had resulted in U San Maung of Rangoon Division's Kyauktada constituency [chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors] being chosen as a State Council member. U San Maung then took a seat reserved for State Council members.

The meeting was then recessed.

KONG KORM VISITS HAVANA, GRANTS INTERVIEW

BK140916 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Oct (SPK) -- As long as the United Nations strives to maintain in its ranks the Pol Pot genocidal criminals or a disguised Pol Pot under the label of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," it will only discredit the prestige of the UN Charter, affirmed Kong Korm, Kampuchean deputy foreign minister.

During an interview recently granted to Radio Havana Kong Korm, who is in the Cuban city leading a delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry to attend a seminar on the situation in Latin America, said of the problem in Southeast Asia that for 5 years the ruling circles of the Chinese reactionaries have been pushing the ASEAN countries toward a confrontation with the Indochinese countries under the pretext of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and "threat from Vietnam." With Thailand as intermediary, the China-United States-ASEAN collusion is aimed at reversing the situation in Kampuchea through force. However, our enemies have achieved nothing in the face of Kampuchean people's firm determination to defend their rebirth.

We categorically reject the fact that the so-called "Kampuchean problem" has been raised at the UN General Assembly session because it constitutes a flagrant violation of the Kampuchean people's rights, goes against the interests and the tendency toward dialogue in Southeast Asia, and will throw into confusion the United Nations which, in principle, should resolve more urgent and more important problems. It is not strange that ASEAN, headed by Indonesia, has finally recognized and declared that the real danger comes from China and not Vietnam. Currently, the Australian proposal to organize a dialogue between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina -- is being warmly greeted by international opinion. We believe that dialogue is the only solution to ensure the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation.

The resolution of the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi, approved by the majority of statesmen the world over, should be accepted by the United Nations.

Concerning the present situation in the PRK, I can affirm that not only our friends but also our enemies recognize that it is irreversible, stressed Kong Korm who continued:

We have just celebrated, grandly and victoriously, the 5th anniversary of the Kampuchean people's rebirth, 7 January. In my opinion, such a manifestation of every social stratum throughout the country in an atmosphere of complete security constitutes a grand referendum comparable to another election, which is free and general in character, after the ones we achieved in 1982. It shows the full support of the Kampuchean people for the revolutionary power of the PRK and further constitutes a defeat for those who demanded free and general elections in their manner. The 5th anniversary, which was witnessed by many foreign journalists -- the majority of whom were from capitalist countries -- not only extolled the progress and development in every field in a short period of time but also proved that the government of President Heng Samrin is not only in control of the entire country but is also leading and effectively building it. Thus, it is worthy of being the undeniable and sole genuine, legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

Asked about his visit to Cuba, the deputy foreign minister vividly appreciated the achievements in every field of the Cuban revolution. He said:

We strongly condemned the United States of America for pursuing a policy of provocation and sabotage against East-West detente, relaunching the arms race with a view of taking maximum economic and political advantages, reviving the anticommunist and antisocialist climate -- thus spreading tension to the entire planet -- and taking the world back to the cold war period. What is particularly dangerous is that North American authorities are using their absolute military superiority to threaten, intimidate, and commit aggression against those countries which are struggling for their independence and freedom, or to intervene directly in these countries which possess military foes many times less powerful than those of the North Americans. It is better to reestablish peaceful co-existence among countries with different social regimes, respect people's right to self-determination, and resolve all differences through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. The decision by Nicaragua to accept completely the Contadora Group's document constitutes an exemplary gesture of goodwill aimed at finding a peaceful resolution to the problems of the region.

May the courage and perseverance of the heroic and fraternal Cuban people bring more and greater successes for peace and socialism, concluded Kong Korm.

CHARGES OF 500 THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS NOTED

BK151340 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 15 -- Thailand violated nearly 500 times Kampuchean territory in the week ended on October 11. Thai reconnaissance aircraft on eight occasions overflowed Anlong Veng, Ampil and other border areas. Particularly at 21:30 [1430 GMT] on October 5 and OV-10 plane spied on Anlong Veng from 12 to 14 kilometers inside Kampuchean territory. On the sea, Thailand's vessels made 323 incursion into areas from six to 25 nautical miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong; Kaoh Tang and Poulo Wai. On the ground, Thai troops and Khmer reactionary forces, aided and abetted by the Thai authorities, made 86 artillery and mortar shellings of Kampuchean populated border areas. They also made 84 incursions into border areas for sabotage and looting, causing great losses in lives and property to the population. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea intercepted the inroads in time, putting out of action 84 intruders and seizing 36 guns and other war materials.

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S PDRY'S LEADER AL-HASANI

BK141229 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1227 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Oct (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, addressed his warm congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, on the occasion of the 21st national day of his country (14 October). After congratulating the people of Yemen for their achievements in national defense and construction during the past few years, the Kampuchean leader expressed his friendship and close solidarity with the people of Yemen and wish them good health and prosperity.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-14 OCT

BK150710 [Editorial report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 8-14 October. Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 8 October reports that Kompong Cham Province's trade service has purchased more than 31,000 metric tons of paddy from peasants as well as 2,100 metric tons of corn, beans, and sesame.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 9 October reports that by the end of September, peasants in Takeo Province transplanted more than 90,000 hectares of rice -- 63 percent of the plan, and more than 18,000 hectares of early and middle rice, including more than 1,000 hectares of IR-36 rice. The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 9 October that by mid-September, peasants in Samraong District transplanted more than 6,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 10 October reports that so far, more than 9,700 hectares of rice have been transplanted -- 75 percent of the plan in Prey Kabbas District. Some of this has been damaged by floods. More than 400 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 14 October reports that peasants in Kaoh Andet District have prepared tools for the coming flood-receding and dry season rice. They have already tilled 130 hectares of land, sown 99 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 80 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 11 October reports that by early October, a number of districts in Kompong Chhnang Province transplanted more than 4,400 hectares of intensive rice. Phnom Penh radio reports at 1300 GMT on 10 October that by the end of September, peasants in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, planted more than 6,800 hectares of various types of rice. Almost 1,000 hectares of intensive rice were also planted in this district. The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 October notes that by September, peasants in Toek Phos District sowed and transplanted more than 2,100 hectares of various types of rice, including some slash-and-burn rice. More than 80 hectares of subsidiary crops and 14 hectares of industrial crops were also planted.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 12 October reports that by early October, peasants in Phnom Penh District, Kandal Province, transplanted more than 4,000 hectares of rice, including more than 340 hectares of IR-36 rice.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 14 October reports that by early October, peasants in Moung Russei District, Battambang Province, transplanted more than 12,800 hectares of various types of rice and planted hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1206 GMT on 7 October reports that by the end of September, peasants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, transplanted 124,160 hectares of rice. They also planted 1,000 hectares of corn, 950 hectares of sweet potato, more than 400 hectares of sesame, 500 hectares of sugarcane, and more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1056 GMT on 9 October reports that 80 percent of the earmarked area of 3,400 hectares for this monsoon rice cropping at Chongkal District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, was transplanted with rice by mid-September. The transplanted area includes 755 hectares of short-term rice, 800 hectares of medium-term rice, 1,100 hectares of long-term rice, and 100 hectares of floating and dibbling rice. Moreover, an area of 140 hectares was put under subsidiary food crops such as corn, cassava, beans, sesame, sugarcane and vegetables. The same SPK English cast reports that by late September, peasants in Banteay Srei District put 3,660 hectares under rice -- 81 percent of the monsoon plan, including 1,450 hectares by dibbling. Subsidiary crops of corn, cassava, beans, sesame, and vegetables, were also planted on 200 hectares. Also, the district veterinary service has vaccinated almost two hundred head of cattle against epizootic diseases. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1125 GMT on 14 October reports that last year peasants in Puok District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, planted 31,000 hectares of rice.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1056 GMT on 6 October reports that peasants in Kratie Province have planted rice on 14,780 of the 17,000 hectares planned for the current monsoon farming. SPK reports incidentally that 4,300 hectares of rice, 10,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops, and 180 metric tons of rice seeds were affected or destroyed by flood. The provincial People's Revolutionary Committee has provided peasants with 100 metric tons of IR-36 rice seeds. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1206 GMT on 7 October reports that by mid-September, peasants in Chhlong District, Kratie Province, planted 2,860 hectares of rice.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1206 GMT on 7 October reports that during the past fishing season, fishermen in Prey Veng Province caught 1,000 metric tons of fish and 50 metric tons of prawn. Fourteen metric tons of dried fish, more than 13 metric tons of smoked fish, and more than 110 metric tons of fermented fish as well as more than 135 metric tons of fish sauce were produced in this province.

KAMPUCHEA ON CGDK LEADERS' VISIT TO BEIJING

BK120835 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1150 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 11 -- The convocation of the Khmer reactionary leaders, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, in Beijing on Chinese National Day was aimed at making beautiful the putrefied political corpses of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" with a view of helping reduce the world public's anger for the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and its gangs, says the weekly KAMPUCHEA in its latest issue.

Commenting on the visit to Beijing of the three reactionary leaders, the paper continues:

In fact Beijing knew well that its great effort made in the use of Pol Pot gangs hidden under the sign board of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" against the revival of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to serve its expansionist strategy in Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia is a vain effort. Realities have shown that the genocidal Pol Pot clique and its gangs are now increasingly condemned by world public. During the last dry season, Pol Pot and his disguises suffered almost unbearable set-backs and many their troops were greatly demoralized, left their ranks and surrendered to the people's revolutionary authorities. Worse still there were and are constant crucial conflicts among themselves.

In order to breathe life to the gangs of the three reactionary groups the Chinese leadership in Beijing made a ballyhoo affirming full support for the most loathsome genocidal Pol Pot clique and its gangs. Such is a vile contempt for the over three million Kampuchians barbarously massacred under Pol Pot regime. This move plainly evinces the practice of the cruel massacre in Kampuchea under Pol Pot regime was Beijing's initiative.

To achieve its expansionist ambition and to run counter to the developments in the socialist community specially in Indochina, the paper notes, Beijing in collusion with Washington uses any fallacious policy, banning trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries, distorting the world public opinion, making noisy campaign of the imaginary victory of the three reactionary groups from the other side of the border, helping them to strengthen diplomatic relations with the capitalist block in order to collect weapons and ammunitions to help restore the genocidal Pol Pot gangs back in Kampuchea.

The Chinese Embassy in Thailand had and has become a training and logistic center for the three Khmer reactionary groups, the paper stresses. Despite of all these efforts, Pol Pot and his disguises cannot reverse the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Instead they will meet their Waterloo.

AMBASSADOR KHAMPHAN SPEAKS TO PRESS IN BANGKOK

BK160110 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0008 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] A press conference was held at the LPDR Embassy in Bangkok on the morning of 15 October. Attending were Thai and foreign journalists.

On this occasion, Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand, publicized the LPDR Foreign Ministry's 14 October statement.

Explaining the current situation in the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, the Lao ambassador stated: In the past few days, the situation in the three Lao villages has become more tense. Thai occupation troops have not yet been withdrawn from the villages. More serious still, they have reinforced their troops, consolidated operations bases, and indiscriminately fired artillery pieces on the adjacent areas day and night, gravely threatening the local people's life and damaging a large quantity of their property. At the same time, the Thai reactionary troops herded almost all the local inhabitants in the three villages into Thai territory, claiming that they evacuated voluntarily. The Thai reactionary troops have also encouraged exiled Lao reactionaries to carry out subversive activities in other areas under the jurisdiction of Sayaboury Province.

Khamphan Simmalavong continued: All the above acts clearly show that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, in collusion with the Beijing expansionists, have stubbornly and arrogantly continued to further escalate the military situation in order to cause suffering to the Lao people and to go deeper on the path of adventure against the LPDR. At the same time, the acts reveal to the world's people that the announcement on the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three Lao villages, stated by the Thai foreign minister and other Thai officials, is a political trick to deceive the Thai people and world opinion and is aimed at concealing their dark schemes against the LPDR.

The Lao Government and people solemnly condemn the criminal acts committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and resolutely demand that they unconditionally withdraw all Thai troops, military personnel, and civilians from the three Lao villages, send all the people forcibly evacuated by them to their native villages, pay compensation for the people's losses in life and property caused by them, and cease all hostile activities against the LPDR. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles must be held solely responsible for the consequences of their crimes.

THAI AMBASSADOR INVITED TO MEET KHAMPHAI BOUPHA

BK160126 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] At 1145 on 14 October, Khamphai Bouphe, first deputy foreign minister, invited Somphong Faichampa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, to meet him at the Foreign Ministry to receive the LPDR Foreign Ministry statement on the continued occupation and committing of crimes by troops of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles against the people in the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

In delivering the statement, Khamphai Bouphe said: Sitthi Sawetsila recently announced at the UN General Assembly that Thai troops would be withdrawn from the three villages. However, in fact the Thai troops have not yet been withdrawn from the three villages.

Khamphai Boupha stressed: More serious still, the Thai troops have forced the Lao inhabitants in the three villages to evacuate to Thailand. Some 50 people who were able to escape affirmed that the Thai troops had committed brutal acts against the Lao people by stealing their valuable property and burning down two of their rice barns.

Khamphai Boupha stressed: A good and correct method for resolving the problem is that the Thai side must withdraw troops from the three villages, pay compensation for all the damage, and quickly return the Lao inhabitants evacuated by them to their native villages.

Ambassador Somphong Faichampa assured Khamphai Boupha that he would forward the information on this matter to Bangkok soon.

EDITORIAL HAILS FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

BK160503 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail LPDR Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] On 14 October, the LPDR Foreign Ministry issued a statement vehemently condemning the new and enormous crimes committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in sending troops to occupy continuously the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Instigated by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, these troops have also brutally carried out sabotage activities in the three villages. The statement clearly points out: At present, the Thai occupation troops have not withdrawn from the three Lao villages, but have continued to reinforce their positions, to consolidate fortified trenches, and to indiscriminately fire artillery on the adjacent areas day and night. At the same time, they have moved more Thai Armed Forces and exiled Lao reactionaries close to the border. They have also infiltrated and carried out sabotage activities in other areas in Sayaboury Province of the LPDR.

The statement emphatically stresses: More serious still, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have forced and herded almost all the local inhabitants in the three Lao villages to evacuate suddenly to Thailand and have barbarously plundered and destroyed their property. In the meantime, through various means, they have accused Lao troops of firing artillery shells into the three villages and fabricated a story that large-scale fighting will occur and that the local inhabitants have evacuated of their own will and so forth.

These despicable acts committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are shopworn acts to which they have resorted throughout their aggression against Laos. At the same time, these ferocious and barbarous acts lie in the Pan-Thai doctrine which has been supported and encouraged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in their aggression and sabotage against the LPDR and in supporting and assisting the exiled Lao reactionaries to oppose the Lao revolution. Such acts completely run counter to the announcement on the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three villages made by the Thai foreign minister at the UN General Assembly on 2 October. For this reason, it is clear that the statement is in fact aimed at hoodwinking international opinion and the Thai people and at concealing their dark schemes to occupy the three Lao villages permanently.

Therefore, the LPDR Foreign Ministry's 14 October statement is extremely reasonable. The Lao people of all tribes wholeheartedly hail and fully support the correct and appropriate statement of the Foreign Ministry. We support the speech made by LPDR Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the UN General Assembly and his speech at the UN Security Council.

The Lao people solemnly condemn the dirty acts and enormous crimes committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and resolutely demand that they unconditionally withdraw Thai troops, military personnel, and civilians from the three occupied villages, return the evacuated people to their native villages, pay compensation to the local Lao people for their losses in life and property, and cease hostile activities against the LPDR. If the ultrarightist reactionaries stubbornly continue to commit crimes against the LPDR and oppose the Lao people, they must be held responsible for the consequences arising from their dirty hands.

POPULATION CENSUS CONFERENCE HELD 6 OCT

BK081153 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Vientiane, October 8 (KPL) -- A conference on population census was held here on October 6 under the chairmanship of Sali Vongkhamkao, president of the State Planning Committee.

Among those present at the conference were ministers and representatives of state offices and mass organizations.

Sali Vongkhamkao Speaks

BK141256 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Speech by Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and official in charge of guiding the work of population census, delivered at 6 October Vientiane meeting of officials in charge of popularizing population census campaign -- recorded]

[Text] In carrying out the national development and construction work, first of all we must firmly grasp possession of our strength and capabilities -- such as labor, resources, land, wooded mountains, natural minerals, and other material property. Of these, labor resources play a significant role. Labor is a primary factor in producing goods for serving society. In order to manage and utilize labor correctly, we must first have a grasp of the size of the population in general, and the structure of the population in particular. This grasp must be precise both on the national and local levels. Moreover, the population is also a target of production because all material, cultural, and ideological products created by society are aimed at improving and perfecting the living conditions of the people of all tribes. All party and state tactics and policies are aimed at developing and promoting economic, cultural, and social production and at enhancing national defense and public security work and the unity and equality among the people of all tribes. All this must begin from the grasp of the status of the population and from the division and utilization of labor in various branches of the national economy.

The resolution adopted at the third party congress pointed out that a population census at the national level must be conducted. Implementing the spirit of the resolution, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 073/PSL dated 7 July 1984 on carrying out the national population census beginning at 0000 on 1 March 1985.

This major, fundamental survey is the first of its kind ever conducted in our country. The objective of the survey is to know the exact number of the population and labor force throughout the country and in each locality for use as precise data in mapping out the Second 5-Year State Plan for 1986-90 and as a basis for state, economic, and social management, strengthening national defense and public security work; and compiling and managing household registration work throughout the country.

The population census will be conducted in accordance with modern scientific methods and will have profound effects on our political, economic, and social development. The conducting of the population census must ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness. No individuals should be excluded or surveyed twice. Everyone must answer all items in the questionnaire fully and sincerely within the time limit prescribed by the center. To achieve this objective, we must give special importance to the work of popularizing the population census campaign among the masses so as to encourage them as well as all cadres, state employees, and soldiers to contribute positively to a glorious success for this historic population census campaign.

To fulfill this objective, first of all, the people of all strata, key factories and plants, state agricultural settlements, and all state organizations must profoundly appreciate and clearly understand the significance of the survey and must realize that the census will benefit everyone, all services, and management work at all levels. On this basis, all parties concerned, factories, enterprises, and state organizations must fully realize their obligations toward the census campaign. They must be responsible for fulfilling their specific roles by adhering to the slogan: The population census is the duty of the entire party and masses.

In addition to carrying out the popularization work of this campaign, we must realize that the task of safeguarding the population census campaign is also very important. This is because the enemies always try to destroy and undermine our revolution. They may spread rumors to distort the objective and the significance of our population census campaign with a view to misleading and discouraging our people from participating in the campaign, thus losing faith in our party's and state's correct policies.

They might obstruct or harm our census takers and destroy population census documents, especially registration papers and documents tallying the population census data, aimed at thwarting our census campaign. In view of such anticipated risks, the popularization campaign will not only aim at encouraging the masses to understand clearly the objective of the population census campaign, but also at clearing the people's doubts and questions on the campaign. All forms of slanderous activities carried out by the enemies to distort the objective of the campaign must be checked. Our Armed Forces, public security forces, and guerrillas must coordinate with one another in mapping out a comprehensive plan to protect and safeguard the population census campaign and must be prepared to smash all schemes and movements of the enemies. The Central Population Census Guidance Committee will inform all provinces throughout the country of the popularization procedure for implementation.

However, I think that to contribute actively to the popularization work in each locality, all ministries, services, and mass organizations both at the central and regional levels throughout the country should launch movements to organize effectively and promote the popularization work. Therefore, I would like to point out the details of this work to this meeting as follows:

1. First of all, all ministries and services should hold consultative meetings on the popularization of the direction and important objectives of the population census conducted by our party and state among all cadres, state employees, and workers under their respective supervision so as to allow them to understand clearly and to be responsible for this work, thereby actively contributing to supporting this campaign. All cadres, state employees, and workers -- whether with their families or state-owned collective houses -- have the duty to answer clearly and fully questions about themselves and their family members.

All organizations, factories, state enterprises, schools, and hospitals with their own collective houses, no matter in which canton they are located, must appoint their own census takers to conduct the population census on the residents living in their respective collective houses under strict guidance and supervision of the population census guidance committee of that canton and, in particular, in accordance with the regulations set forth by the Central Population Census Guidance Committee.

2. The Ministry of Culture and the State Committee for News Bulletin, Newspapers, Radio, and Television should instruct all offices of the propaganda and communications organizations both at the center and in localities to provide conveniences and facilities to population census authorities for carrying out propaganda work and making communications contacts -- such as broadcasting radio and television stations, newspapers, news offices, and photographic equipment -- so that the population census work can be smoothly and effectively carried out in a timely manner. Those ministries and services which have their own newspapers and news offices must carry articles and features on the significance of the population census campaign. The Central Population Census Guidance Committee must hold press conferences to popularize the direction of the historic population census plan of our party and state.

3. The Tribes Committee, the Lao Front for National Construction, and the Federation of Lao Trade Unions should call on the people of all tribes and strata, cadres, state employees, and workers attached to state agencies throughout the country to contribute actively to the population census campaign by assisting the census takers in carrying out their assignments and by creating all favorable conditions and making preparations to answer all questions in the registration questionnaire form, to turn away from enemy tactics in making slanderous campaigns, and to assist the local administrations in smashing enemy tactics in opposing the census campaign.

4. The Central Committees of the Central Youth Union and the Patriotic Women's Union should instruct all levels under their control to launch mobilization campaigns to encourage youth and women to make ardent contributions to the population census campaign and to carry out effectively all tasks entrusted by the campaign.

5. The National Defense and Interior Ministries must instruct all departments and divisions under their supervision to adopt auxiliary plans to assist the population census guidance committees in safeguarding and protecting the population census campaign, particularly by providing complete security to census takers and population census documents and by standing ready to smash all enemy tactics in opposing the campaign.

All these topics are the contents and objectives of the work in popularizing and safeguarding the population census campaign. These tasks must be implemented immediately in October 1984.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS ALL TROOPS OUT OF VILLAGES

BK150929 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Oct 84 pp 1,32

[Text] All Thai troops have been withdrawn from the three disputed villages along the Thai-Lao border, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said this morning. The statement came as the Laotian Foreign Ministry stepped up its propaganda accusing Thailand of sending more troops into the villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang in Uttaradit Province which are claimed by both Thailand and Laos. Thailand has promised to remove troops stationed in the three villages by the weekend and Sawanit told UPI today that the Thai soldiers had been withdrawn.

The troops were sent to the rugged area in August after Thai authorities said Lao troops attacked a construction crew that was attempting to build a road into the area. Sawanit said the path of the road since has been changed to avoid the disputed area.

Laos had urged the United Nations to investigate the dispute, saying that Thailand agreed to withdraw its troops in order to avoid the controversy spoiling its bid for a temporary seat on the Security Council. Lao Foreign Ministry yesterday also issued a statement accusing Thailand of intensifying the situation at the villages by allegedly sending in more reinforcements and shelling the villages day and night during the past few days causing damage to the property of the people.

The statement also accused Thailand of collaborating with Lao resistance groups in conducting subversive activities in Sayaboury Province of Laos.

Most of the people in the three villages were forced to evacuate into Thai territory while about 50 managed to escape into Laos and told Lao authorities that the Thai troops had plundered the villages, the statement alleged.

Commenting on the Lao statement this morning, Rangsan Phahonyothin, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department said it was merely a propaganda ploy since the Thai side had already withdrawn its troops from the three villages. He said most of the people in the three villages had voluntarily moved to a safer location at Ban Bo Bia in Thailand though Laos tried to persuade them to move into Laos.

In a press interview this morning, Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong said the Lao Foreign Ministry statement had been submitted to the Thai and other embassies in Vientiane and that it will also be submitted to the United Nations for acknowledgement. Khamphan said Laos is ready to negotiate with Thailand if Thai troops are withdrawn from the three villages and the people get compensation for their damaged property. The ambassador also said that Lao would support Mongolia in its bid for the UN Security Council seat.

POST REPORTS LAO AMBASSADOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE

BK160112 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Laos has accused Thailand of shelling areas close to the three disputed border villages and will pursue the matter in the World Court, the Laotian ambassador told a press conference yesterday. Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong handed reporters a statement alleging that Thai artillery continuously shelled Laotian territory surrounding the villages from October 12 to 14.

The statement said that despite Thailand's announced military withdrawal from the villages, Thai troops have been reinforced and Laotian villagers expelled from the disputed area.

The ambassador said he did not know if this was the first border incident the Laotian Government was bringing before the World Court. Asked if Lao was seeking a ruling on the dispute, Mr Khamphan said: "Laos will wait patiently to see if the incident enlarges and gets worse."

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES LAOS' BORDER CHARGES

BK160925 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The Army this morning dismissed as groundless a Laotian accusation that Thailand has sent about 3,000 troops into the three disputed villages along the Thai-Lao border.

In an interview with the WORLD, Army Spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut branded the accusation as an interference in Thai internal affairs. He reaffirmed that Thailand would maintain the role of an observer pending further talks between the two countries to resolve the problem.

Maj-Gen Narudon said the Army had dispatched a small number of troops to protect road construction crews near the villages.

He said he was surprised by Laos' repeated calls for the withdrawal of Thai troops from the villages. "How could they make such a demand when they themselves allow the presence of foreign forces in their country?" Maj-Gen Narudon asked.

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that all Thai troops had been withdrawn from the villages.

VOFA VIEWS UN SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTION

BK141142 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Article": "The Border Dispute and Thailand's Candidacy for the UN Security Council"]

[Text] How can the Thai-Lao border dispute be related to Thailand's application for membership on the UN Security Council? Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, seems to have a good answer for this question. After Laos asked the UN Security Council to consider the Thai-Lao border problem late last week, the U.S. ambassador told a group of newsmen on Monday: "I am afraid the matter is nothing more than a UN member attempting to use the Security Council for an immediate political interest, that is, the attempt to lessen Thailand's chance of winning a seat on the Security Council. The election of Council members is expected to be held late this month or early next month when the 159 UN members will choose five nonpermanent members of the Council to replace the five countries whose terms will end this year. One of them is Pakistan, elected as representative of the Asian countries."

Thailand and Mongolia are the two [Asian] countries that have applied for a seat on the Council. To be elected to the Council requires at least 106 votes. A report from the United Nations says that Mongolia has the support of the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc countries including Vietnam and Laos. Meanwhile, Thailand has a better chance. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed that there are now at least 63 to 65 countries pledging their support for Thailand. He said that the number is expected to increase until the election. He was confident that Thailand would gain enough votes in the second ballot to be chosen a new member of the Security Council. The competition between Thailand and Mongolia is therefore directly related to the request for the UN Security Council to consider the Thai-Lao border problem made by Laos and the countries supporting Mongolia, which want to create the false impression among UN members that Thailand is not qualified for Council membership.

More obviously Lao Foreign Minister Phou Sipaseut accused Thailand during the UN General Assembly session on Tuesday of deliberately launching aggression against Laos by occupying the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Klang, and Ban Sawang -- since last June.

M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, Thai ambassador to the United Nations, has clearly stated that the Thai military presence at the three villages is intended to provide protection for the Thai road construction, which has been under constant attack from the Lao side. The Thai ambassador further explained that the Thai-Lao border problem is only a matter of different opinions on the location of the demarcation line, which is determined by the watershed in the area. He said that the problem can be resolved if Laos accepts Thailand's proposal calling for technical teams from both countries to conduct a joint survey on the exact location of the border line. Thailand has always declared that it will honor the result of the survey. But Laos has continued to reject that proposal. Such an irrational attitude on the part of Laos is the major cause of the failure of the two rounds of Thai-Lao negotiations held in Bangkok 21-23 July and 6-15 August.

It should also be noted that since the Lao delegation returned to Vientiane, the situation in the three villages has gradually worsened because the Lao side has resorted to the use of force causing the loss of lives and property of the Thai villagers and officials. The Thai side has appealed to Laos to refrain from the use of force and to come to the negotiating table to seek a quick resolution to the border conflict. But Laos and the other supporters of Mongolia's candidacy for the UN Security Council have paid no attention to the Thai request and have prolonged the problem to make use of it politically in the United Nations. M.L. Phiraphong stressed in the UN Security Council session on Tuesday that this trick was aimed at keeping Thailand from being elected to the Council.

Latest reports from the United Nations say that Laos' attempt to tarnish Thailand's image has failed because the Security Council at its Tuesday meeting did not adopt any resolution on the Thai-Lao border conflict. It is important to note that Thailand's role in the international political arena has vividly proven that Thailand has always adhered to the UN Charter, in particular in the effort to maintain peace and stability in the international community.

CONCERN FELT OVER AUSTRALIAN AID TO INDOCHINA

BK160730 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Thailand is studying ways to stop the Australian Government from encouraging non-governmental organizations (NGO's) to provide substantial aid to Vietnam and the pro-Hanoi regime in Kampuchea, authoritative sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said that among the proposals which have been studied by high level Foreign Ministry officials was a recommendation that Thai NGO's be coordinated so that their relations with their Australian counterparts are favorable to Thailand's policy on the Kampuchea.

The Army's Directorate of Civilian Affairs was proposed to coordinate Thai NGO's for the purpose, according to the proposal. The sources said that the proposals were put forward following a government study which concluded that the Australian Government may channel aid to Hanoi and the Heng Samrin regime through Australian NGO's to maintain its relations with Vietnam.

The Australian Labor Government, the Thai Government has learned, recently assigned a research institute, Jackson Committee, to study Australian aid to foreign countries in the wake of a wide debate in the country over the issue. The rationale behind the Thai assessment is that the Australian NGO's believe in absolute humanitarian principles and, as a result, will disregard political, commercial and diplomatic implications of the assistance, the sources said. At present, Australian NGO's provide humanitarian aid to Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime only if the countries are hit by natural disasters.

The sources said that the Labor Government can channel aid to foreign countries through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), which can either give direct aid to foreign recipients or provide aid through NGO's by allocating financial assistance to the privately-run agencies. The Labor Government earlier suggested the possibility of resuming aid to Vietnam, but suspended the plan in the wake of strong opposition from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has made it plain that Canberra will not resume aid to the communist country until it has consulted with ASEAN and the United States over the issue.

ATHIT TO VISIT U.S., FRANCE, FRG FROM 24 OCT

BK120236 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will leave for a two-week tour of the United States and Europe on Oct 24, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said Gen Athit will visit the U.S. as guest of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. While in the U.S. he will visit his son who is studying in Washington and attend a Krathi ceremony at the Thai Buddhist temple in Los Angeles. He will also be accompanied by Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Youngchaiyut who will be leading the Krathin delegation.

The source said from the U.S., Gen Athit will go to France and West Germany to observe modern weapon systems. He is scheduled to return to Thailand on Nov 8, the source said.

RESULTS OF FINANCE MINISTER'S TRIP REPORTED

BK140815 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 TMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Japan has agreed to give a loan of 69,638 million yen, or 6,963 million baht, to Thailand. This is the 11th loan from Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. The agreement has been signed by Minister of Finance Sommai Huntrakun. The loan will be spent for 11 projects in Thailand. The repayment period is 30 years with an annual interest rate of 3.5 percent.

During his short visit to Switzerland, the finance minister has concluded a loan of 115 million Swiss franc, about 1,150 million baht, to offset an amount of fiscal reserves spent recently. The loan carries annual interest rate of 6.7 percent and the repayment is 10 years.

The Thai minister of finance represented a group of nine Asian countries at the Economic Development Committee of the World Bank which held its meeting in Washington, D.C. prior to the meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The outcome of that meeting will be presented to the committee at the next meeting, which will take place in April next year.

LEADERS ACCUSED OF CREATING 'CRISIS OF FAITH'

BK141014 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 10 Oct 84 p 4

[Siwiangphing's "Letter From Reporter's Desk" column]

[Text] The news that made a hit during the past week was about Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's ailment. The prime minister was suffering from a partial occlusion of the pulmonary artery and fluid in his lung. He was admitted to Phra Mongkutklao Hospital for treatment at the Maha Wachiralongkon Building.

The people in coffee shops, in the street, and in offices are all talking about the prime minister's ailment. All kinds of speculations have been exchanged and the possible causes of the premier's illness have been discussed. The prime minister fell ill just 1 day after from his return from the United States where he had had a medical checkup.

The people are also wondering why it was the Army that released the news about the prime minister's ailment. Why not the Prime Minister's Office or the Supreme Command Headquarters since he is concurrently serving as prime minister and defense minister? The confusion escalated further when Major General Dr Asawin Thephakham, director of the Army Medical Department, who was appointed by the Army to head the medical committee treating the prime minister, held a news conference on Monday, 2 days after the prime minister fell ill. He told newsmen that although the prime minister was suffering from a minor illness, he was not allowed to receive any visitors. His avoidance of certain questions from newsmen raised a suspicion that he was trying to hide something from them.

From this point, rumors were spread to the effect that the prime minister was under house arrest or was being detained at the hospital, a silent coup d'etat was being staged, and the prime minister was being treated as a political prisoner and interrogated by police authorities -- a process that would take 1 month during which he would not be allowed to see any visitors. According to other rumors the prime minister had been shot or was even suffering from acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] and had to be urgently admitted into the hospital.

Then a politician granted a press interview commenting on the rumors that were spreading like an incurable disease, triggering strong criticism from the Army radio on the following day. The politician then used the radio for libel. It should be noted that these rumors spread even after the leaders of the Armed Forces, politicians in the government, and the medical committee confirmed that the prime minister was really sick. The question that should be answered is why the people do not believe what the leaders of the country told them.

During the past 3 or 4 months, the people have seen many events such as the reshuffle of the military top brass, the move calling for the extension of a military leader's term, the attempt to amend the Constitution to enable government civil officials to hold political posts, and political tricks in the House of Representatives. All these events indicate the rivalry for power among political groups and politicians who only think of their interests and those of their colleagues while neglecting the problems facing the people, who are the true owners of the country.

In short, it can be said that the country's leaders are now living in a "crisis of faith." Since the country's leaders have behaved in such an unreliable and disgraceful manner, naturally the people have no faith in them. Their words are merely meaningless utterances. The prevailing confusion and insincerity have undoubtedly ushered in the "crisis of faith."

NHAN DAN PRAISES FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN SPEECH

BK141344 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 84

[NHAN DAN 12 October commentary: "Our People's Voice of Just Cause and Correct Stand"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's address at the 9 October plenary session of the UN General Assembly was an important document. It reflected our just cause and correct stand regarding the important, pressing issues currently facing mankind as well as regional issues, especially the situation in Southeast Asia.

All nations are concerned with the overriding, vital question of eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The struggle for peace and against nuclear war can develop and succeed only if its spearhead is directed at the right target and its method can unit all peace-loving forces in a broad-based front to defend peace and life.

In his address, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, proceeding from an analysis of past and current historical events and from our people's experience in struggle, clearly pointed out the responsibility of the belligerent U.S. militarist forces, which have caused and are causing dangerous world tension, threatening to drive mankind to a nuclear disaster. We hold that it is imperative to continue to point out clearly the root cause of the danger of war. The slanderous allegations spread by imperialism and other reactionary forces about the Soviet danger and the malicious or ambiguous contention that the danger arises from the two superpowers and that both sides are to blame are aimed at concealing the truth, confusing right and wrong, and sidetracking the struggle of the people in various countries.

Together with the broad mass of world opinion, our people reaffirm that to struggle against the danger of nuclear war means to struggle against the reactionary policy of the warmongering U.S. militarist ruling circles. At the same time, we consider the Soviet Union's successful effort in achieving parity of strategic forces with the United States as an important accomplishment of realistic socialism and as the best guarantee of world peace and of the independence of all nations. Deeply cherishing peace, our people advocate eliminating all kinds of weapons. Therefore, we unite with all peace-loving forces of the world in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' reactionary and belligerent policy and support the efforts of the Soviet Union and various peace forces aimed at maintaining the current strategic balance of force between East and West and the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union with a view to achieving disarmament and gradually eliminating the arms race.

Besides the issue of defending peace, there also is the question of defending the sacred rights of nations. The world is witnessing a series of regional conflicts and hot points in many areas on all the continents. This situation also stems from the reactionary policies of the United States and other international reactionary forces, which are preparing for war while continuing to commit acts of intervention and aggression against the people of many countries.

From the UN forum, our people have made clear our consistent stand. We always stand by the side of the people of all fraternal and friendly countries and the revolutionary and progressive organizations throughout the world and fully support their struggle in the defense of their national rights. We express our unanimity of views with the Soviet Union in condemning the policy of state terrorism, a component of the U.S. strategic scheme aimed at sabotaging peace and international security.

We severely denounce before public opinion the Washington administration's new Monroe Doctrine which, with its anticommunist black banner, is placing all the world in the sphere of vital U.S. security interests in an attempt to realize the United States' evil intention of enslaving other nations. We also make clear our attitude concerning a burning issue: the economic situation in the developing countries. In conformity with the spirit of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, our people unreservedly support the developing countries' struggle against the unjust exploitation by the imperialists for a new international economic order and for the expansion of South-South cooperation.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the scene of the three greatest and longest regional wars since World War II, the situation is still grave. Despite their repeated failures, the imperialist and reactionary forces have not yet renounced their hegemonist and aggressive schemes. The U.S.-Japan-South Korea alliance, the closer Sino-U.S. and Sino-Japanese collusion, and Washington's Soviet intention to set up a NATO-style military bloc in Asia harbor great danger to peace in this region and the rest of the world. Our people would like to draw public attention to this situation and stress the need for vigilance and unity in the struggle for lasting peace in Asia. We welcome all efforts to this effect and highly value the Mongolian People's Republic's initiative calling for the signing of conventions of nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the Asian and Pacific countries.

Concerning Asia and Southeast Asia, the imperialist forces, the Beijing reactionaries, and their supporters have given top billing to the so-called Kampuchea issue. At this UN General Assembly session, this maneuver is still continuing. Despite the increasingly irrefutable truth, the United States, China, and a number of ASEAN countries have clung to their distortion and incited other nations to oppose the three Indochinese countries' just cause. The so-called Kampuchea issue has been raised for 6 years now but still remains unsolved because up to now it has not been considered and resolved on the basis of the real situation in Indochina and Asia.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach once again pointed out clearly the true nature of this issue: Over the past 40 years, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have coped with the barbarous and ruthless wars of aggression waged by the imperialists and expansionists. The aggressors have waged wars of aggression simultaneously on the territories of the three countries. Therefore, solidarity in fighting against the common enemy has become a necessity for the three peoples. The armed forces of the three countries have never gone beyond their border and have never infringed upon the interests of neighboring countries.

Meanwhile, working hand in glove with each other, the imperialist and expansionist forces have used the ASEAN countries and their territories, with the exception of Indonesia, to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

Two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN, have now been formed in Southeast Asia. However, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists have used the ASEAN countries to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

The crux of the matter, however, is the struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to defend their independence and sovereignty against the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. This is the key to solve the so-called Kampuchean issue.

To support the aggressors and put the blame on the victims of aggression is unacceptable. Those UN member countries that side with the expansionists in recognizing the genocidal Pol Pot criminals have behaved most irrationally. We would like to make clear once again that all attempts to impose a unilateral solution on Kampuchea will fail as they have failed in the past.

The revival of the Kampuchean people is continuing relentlessly. Any attempt to bring the genocidal Polpotists back is a forlorn hope. In light of the continued improvement of the situation in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have carried out their annual withdrawals since 1982.

Conditions are ripe for settling difference through only one alternative: a dialogue between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of equality, mutual respect for each other's interests, and nonintervention from outside. There is no other alternative except for a dialogue. We are always prepared for such a dialogue.

In the interests of peace, we demand that the Thai authorities end their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, stop their intervention in Kampuchea, and return the three Lao hamlets they are illegally occupying.

We also want to restore our traditional friendship with the Chinese people and normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

We always consider the American people our friends and, together with the United States, we are ready to solve all pending questions if this country is sincere in its desire to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Public opinion in the world can see ever more clearly the correct, just stand and goodwill of our people. Having gone through nearly half a century of devastation by war, our people -- more ardently than any other -- long to live in peace and friendship with all countries, especially their neighbors. However, we are determined to defend our independence and freedom, as well as to protect our lives and our dignity.

Our people will spare no efforts in contributing to the struggle of the peoples of various countries for the objectives of the age. The cause of our national construction and defense is a component of that struggle.

THAILAND CRITICIZED IN LAO BORDER DISPUTE

Asked To Withdraw

OW160745 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 16 Oct 84

["NHAN DAN: Thailand Must Stop Criminal Acts Against Laos" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 16 -- "The best and right way for Thailand is to withdraw all its troops from the three Lao hamlets they are occupying," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper says that the Thai authorities, far from living up to Foreign Minister [Sitthi] Sawetsila's declaration to pull out Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets, have beefed up the Thai garrison to six battalions, with a strong system of fortifications and trenches. They have sent more Thai troops and exiled Lao reactionary forces close to the Thai-Lao border to make armed provocations and foment troubles against many in Laos north Western border province of Sayaboury.

More serious still, NHAN DAN stresses, from October 7-10 the Thai authorities conducted a campaign to compel Lao inhabitants in these hamlets to leave their birthplaces for Thailand.

According to a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry, the paper says, about 900 out of more than 1,000 Lao inhabitants of the hamlets of Mai, Klang and Sawang were evacuated (in fact by force) to areas deep inside Thai territory. They were robbed of all their property and cattle.

In the meantime, NHAN DAN goes on, Thai troops engaged in building a strategic road running from an area close to China's southern border province of Yunnan through Mai hamlet in Laos and Thai troops disguised as Lao civilians and exiled Lao reactionaries infiltrated into the three Lao hamlets with the aim of prolonging Thailand's illegal occupation of Lao territory.

Together with the fraternal Lao people, NHAN DAN says, the Vietnamese people condemn the brutal acts of aggression by the Thai rulers and demand that they withdraw immediately all their troops from the three Lao hamlets, let the Lao people who were forced to leave for Thailand return to their home villages, and compensate the Lao people for the damage caused to them.

Accused of Arrogant Act

BK141246 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Arrogant Act and Deceitful Words"]

[Text] The reactionaries in the Thai ruling circle have escalated their crimes against the LPDR another step. Recently Thai troops occupying the Lao hamlets -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- have arrogantly violated Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity many times. For example, on 28 September the Thai troops in the area, instructed to intensify such crimes, killed two Lao villagers and wounded several others. During the same period, Thai spy planes flew over Lao territory, and Thai troops fired 75-mm, 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells into the three Lao hamlets, inflicting heavy damage on the property of the local people. The Thai side is still occupying the area and committing crimes against the people in the area. The escalation of the crimes by Thai authorities was copied from the operations launched by the Beijing expansionists against Vietnam's northern border area. By using its military forces to attack Laos, the Thai side intends to swallow up the LPDR's territory part by part and is trying all means to legalize their occupation the three Lao hamlets.

In order to cope with the reaction and criticism from world public opinion, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said at the United Nations on 2 October that the Thai Government had decided to withdraw its troops from the three hamlets. The statement by the Thai foreign minister is merely a trick and a falsity. The crimes the Thai side recently committed at the three hamlets have proven that the Thai side has no intention of withdrawing its troops from the area. It is obvious that they are expanding the area under their occupation, not withdrawing their troops from the area.

The statement was made at this time because the Thai ruling circles hope to hit three targets with one arrow. First, they want to cover up their aggression and crimes at the three Lao hamlets. Second, they plan to use such an empty promise to mislead and relax pressure from public opinion, which is demanding an end to their aggression and the withdrawal of their troops from the three Lao hamlets. Third, by giving this empty promise, they hope to collect more votes to enable them to win the election for a seat on the UN Security Council.

In dealing with the illegal occupation of the three hamlets, Laos has been practicing restraint and demonstrating its good will to settle the conflict through negotiations. The Thai side has not only tried to prolong the conflict but has also intensified its aggression and crimes in the area. The criminal acts and aggression as well as the deceitful statement by the Thai authorities prove that they have not yet discarded their hostile policy against Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and also that they are obstinately tailing after the Chinese reactionary forces in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and are working under pressure to carry out a hostile policy against Laos and other Indochinese countries. The Lao Foreign Ministry's white book issued on 18 September points out that the Thai side is running counter to the interests of the Thai people. They must realize that their collusion with China and support for the reactionary forces against their neighboring countries will harm Thailand itself which is no different from bringing a tiger into their village, and they must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their erroneous acts.

We join with the Lao people in calling for an end to the occupation of three Lao hamlets and the total withdrawal of the Thai troops from the three hamlets, which are concrete, reasonable measures to resolve the problem of the three Lao hamlets and defuse the tense situation between the two countries and are conducive to the effort to bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER MING INVADERS NOTED

OW122334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The 557th anniversary of the Chi Lang victory over the Ming invaders was ceremoniously celebrated in the towns of Chi Lang and Dong Mo, Chi Lang District, Lang Son Province on 10 October 1984. More than 10,000 people of the Vietnamese, Tay, Nung, and Dao nationalities attended. Along a 14-km road between Dong Mo and Chi Lang, many recreational activities, such as physical culture performances, sword dances, volleyball, stabbing at Chinese General Lieu Thang's effigy, and art performances took place.

ARMY PAPER HAILS VIETNAMESE-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

OW141423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "India and Vietnam Always Remain Intimate," Hoang Thinh's article in the 14 October QUAN DOI NHAN DAN recounts the Indian people's warm sentiments manifested toward Vietnam in the past as well as during Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's visit to India. The article also reviews the history of the Indian people's struggle for independence and freedom, the root cause of the similarity between Vietnam and India. The article concludes with the comrade general secretary's statement made in Bombay before he concluded his visit: The Vietnamese people are very proud of the Indian people, their intimate friends.

TRADE PROMOTION WITH EAST EUROPE WELCOMED

BK130926 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Trade Promotion With East Europe"]

[Text] During a Cabinet session on economic, financial, and industrial affairs on Wednesday, the government took steps to promote trade with East European countries by revoking and replacing the old mechanism -- considered obstacle -- which included the letter of decision of the trade and cooperatives minister dated 15 November 1978 appointing the state-owned company Cipta Niaga Limited coordinator of all trade transactions with East Europe. Following the revocation, all private companies can enter into direct business dealings with East Europe. Moreover, businessmen will be accorded visa and shipping facilities.

A government delegation led by Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Ali Wardhana will leave this week for the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR to explore the possibility of promoting nonoil and nongas exports that will help smooth relations between Indonesia and East Europe. It is worth noting in this regard Coordinating Minister Ali Wardhana's statement that Indonesia will try to treat its trade with East Europe as it does trade with West Europe. This step should be effectively maintained to achieve positive results.

The government's decision constitutes a logical consequence of the struggle to achieve a favorable trade balance in the nonoil and nongas sectors. The government delegation's visit is certainly drawing great attention at home and abroad since it holds the stakes for new steps in our international trade relations. We hope that the visit will give significance to the government's efforts to reach our foreign trade target with all countries around the world. The results, however, remain questionable.

Nonetheless, what is being done will not lessen the hope that a trade balance between East and West in our economic relations with foreign countries is correct and should be continued and consolidated. We earnestly want to enjoy our sovereignty in maintaining friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries around the world.

Obviously, we must abide by the existing principle that to maintain a better climate in our foreign economic sector, constructive values of our free and active foreign policy should be honestly and openly utilized. Thus, an impression will emerge that the steps taken by the government are not a fait accompli but a necessity inseparable from assuming more of this responsibility in relations to the objectively viewed economy.

The opening of new horizon in trade with East Europe should be tied not only with practical determination but also with normal behavior in entering into transactions. This will in turn result in confidence, a factor indispensable in achieving the desired objectives. Certainly, we should consider potential risks and do our best to remove them. The essential thing, however, is to have strong, serious trade partners who are valuable in durable prospective cooperation that can ensure continuity in striving for equal interests, stable profits, and trade security.

Consequently, while following the government mission to East Europe, we also hope that all conditions for paving the way for the promotion of relations now underway should be better prepared in order to avoid obstacles that can affect future cooperation. East Europe accounts for one-third of the world's industrial production and has a broad trade spectrum. Its economic growth is continuous. Being its trade partner will give us unique significance and advantages. Accordingly, the government's decision to promote trade relations with this region is a good and necessary step.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW ON POLITICS, ANSON, KAMPUCHEA

BK121219 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 84 pp 10, 11

["Excerpts from transcript" of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's recorded interview with foreign correspondents shown on Singapore Broadcasting Corporation Television Channel 5 on 11 October]

[Excerpts] Michael Richardson of THE AGE in Melbourne and THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD: Have you decided on a date for those elections? When will you announce it?

Prime Minister [PM]: I have not settled the date. I have a tentative date, but I am watching to see how the American economy goes. If all goes well as it looks like, it will be held in the next four, five months, before Chinese New Year.

Richardson: Will you be unhappy if the polls don't result in another clean sweep for the PAP [People's Action Party]?

PM: We fight to win. At the same time that tells us something when we don't win, as we did not in Anson. So happiness is a subjective frame of mind. This is a test and out of the test we gain useful feedback and information, like the way they voted the last time in Radin Mas and in Telok Blangah where we did not have strong candidates but they were strong, favourable constituencies. A signal to us -- a changing electorate; a younger, more intelligent, more educated, more demanding electorate not interested in our having a balanced slate of Chinese, Indians, Malays. They are just saying: "Look, this man you are putting up is going to be my MP. I don't think he measures up. I am not voting for him."

So the way the voting goes tells us something. And it could well be. As in the case of Anson, the way the voting went, we gained something. So being unhappy at the result of Anson didn't mean we lost by it.

Ken Whiting of AP: Much publicity has been given recently to the naming of your son [Brigadier General (Reservist) Lee Hsien Loong] as a candidate for parliament. Are you pleased to see him enter politics and would you like to see him become prime minister one day?

PM: Ah! It's been on my mind for many years. He has the attributes. He also has the disadvantage of being my son because it will always be said that he was favoured and he'll always be measured against his father. I think he ought to be big enough to be measured in his own right.

I was pleased that the younger ministers decided to nominate him because it showed they did not lack self-confidence. He was so obvious a choice that not to have chosen him would have told me something about the younger ministers.

Perhaps they did not want to embarrass me. Perhaps they also felt more comfortable without younger, bright, strong young men. But that they chose him proved to me that they were not afraid of competition, that they were out to incorporate the best in the team and that pleased me.

Whether he will make it? First, he's got to win the elections and he has got to prove that he is equal to the job first of being a minister. Whether he will be prime minister that's not up to me. He's got to convince the other MP's because the prime minister must command the confidence of the majority of the members of parliament. And he's got some three strong men older than him with more experience and already entrenched. He'll find his level.

Chris Sherwell of THE FINANCIAL TIMES: You are not at all worried, are you,...that you could be accused of trying to create a dynasty? Do these suggestions worry you at all?

PM: Not really. My methods of running the government, my measurements for getting people to be ministers, to be tested for leadership, they are well-known. I don't think it's a slight on the other ministers that they chose to field my son. I think it is a tribute to their objectivity and their willingness to incorporate the best, even if it is, or could be, a challenge to them.

As for forming a dynasty, well, I don't need to seek fulfilment vicariously. I've reached a point in life where, if given a choice, I'd like my accounts to be closed with me and the judgment made on what I have done. But my son's entry into politics means a new chapter, not connected with me but not altogether unconnected because it could be said that I influenced his thinking, the cast or shape of his political philosophy, and so his account may reflect either creditably or discredibly on me. So, well, it's something I live with, too, as a father.

No, it doesn't bother me.

Hans Heine of the German radio network ARD-NDR: Would you eventually consider election for president in case the constitution would be amended accordingly?

PM: I would not rule it out, but I would not make a firm commitment that that is a job that I will undertake. Four years, five years is a long time and I would imagine that to run the job in will take several years because a new relationship has to be created. The amendments will have to be done after the next elections or should be carefully thought out.

The officials are thinning through all the problems. The auditor-general, the accountant-general have to work out who has to inform the president's committee or secretariat what assets are being committed or what debts are being incurred.

And we don't want to upset the present executive powers of the prime minister. It is only when he encroaches on reserves that he's got to get the president's concurrence. That means a sensible, practical relation so that the system can continue as it is.

I would like to be prime minister whilst that system is first implemented. So I can tell the president, who I hope will be someone who knows me and will know that I am not raiding the reserves to squander it, that these guide-lines will have to be interpreted sensibly. Then after such a period, he'll have to serve out his term, which I think should be more than the term of the prime minister and his cabinet, more than one parliamentary term so that they do not coincide. There will be a sitting president in the middle of his office when a prime minister and his cabinet have resigned and are re-elected.

Richardson: Do you foresee the development of a two-party parliament system in Singapore? Do you think that would be desirable or would you prefer to see a debate and dissent generated within and channelled through the ruling PAP and its grass-roots organisations?

PM: The way to bring it about if it were wise to do so would be to have the People's Action Party divide into two wings. Then both wings are committed to certain basic and fundamental rocks on which the society will rest and can argue about peripherals -- whether more should not be spent for social security or a more liberal view taken -- liberal with a big "L" -- of how we spend our money in tempering the harshness of meritocracy and open competition, whether we don't give a little more padding to those who can't quite make it to the middle ranges of our income brackets.

That's theoretically ideal. Then you can switch sides in the electorate field -- well, all right, we've got to change without prejudicing the whole system. In practice, it is extremely bold, radical. And I don't suppose I will do it because it's not wise to ask a segment of the party, say, "Look, you go form the opposition. You're out of office." I don't know if my successors will. I think it's an unnecessary hazard because there are enough schisms in the society as it is.

It's not something you can cement over -- differences of race, Chinese, Malays, Indians, and different kinds of Chinese, and different kinds of Indians, and different kinds of Malays. They are real. They are abiding. And we've done a lot to make it more uniform or less stark a contrast. But if you are discerning and you go to a housing estate, they all look the same, but you can see that they lead slightly different lives.

You would find in every estate now, major estate, a Malay mosque and the amount of not just religion but social activity that revolves around the mosque because it has libraries and reading rooms and so on. It's quite remarkable.

It's something which we have debated often amongst ourselves with our own Malay MP's. Is it wise to have all these extra facilities in the mosque because it means that the Malays detach themselves from the community centre and make the mosque their own special community centre. Then you have more segregation and either they want or the non-Malays want.

I'll give a simple illustration to show up their difficulties. We used to have certain constituencies where the Malays were the majority of the voters. Now we face a fundamental problem when we resettle them. Do we rebuild these areas and rehouse Malays in these areas so that they will still be the majority, or do we expose them and, like the Chinese and Indians, ballot for their neighbours?

Well, the Malay MP's thought it over. So did we. We decided no. In the long term, it's better that we mix everybody up. So we have. No constituency has more than 30 per cent Malays as the ceiling. The result will progressively be, or already I suspect is, a tremendous pressure on us to find Malay candidates who can fight against a Chinese candidate or an Indian candidate who is better qualified, more education, more energy, more whatever, and still win.

That's quite a problem because the electorate has changed and a young electorate is no longer interested about the party having a balanced slate. They've never faced riotous situations where people run amok and butcher, kill, maim each other because they are berserk. Now that's a new situation.

So with these kind of deep, underlying, almost primeval urges, I don't really see a Whig-Tory kind of tossing power back and forth.

Sherwell: I'd like to ask you what you see as the main domestic engine of economic growth for Singapore over the rest of the decade?

PM: Well, that depends on how the United States recovery goes. If it is sustained, and you have 3 per cent or 3 1/2 per cent next year, or even 2 1/2 per cent next year, and continues in that steady fashion, and the Europeans pick up and the Japanese provide more of the lift, I think we will gradually shift into higher value-added industries.

They call it high-tech, but it's really just servicing high-tech industries, computer software, computer peripherals, the manufacture of computer parts. But still very much what it is -- the spread between manufacturing and servicing. But by the next decade, if the trend continues, then with the information age, we should be moving more into servicing, which would make me a lot more comfortable. We haven't got a large population, and we would be maximising on our small population base by having them more and more in servicing, financial servicing -- banks, insurance companies, credit cards, telecommunications, information generally.

I think as fibre optics and all these data banks spread around the world, and everybody has his own personal computer and you can switch your set on and link up with data bases in America, and Europe, and Japan, we should become more and more a regional information centre.

In the information age, we have a clear advantage because we have always concentrated on communications. We have good lines already established world-wide and regionally, and it's not subject to protectionist measures.

So it's a great deal more comfortable than what it is now because it means worrying about what happens with the GSP in the United States. Has it extended another 8 1/2 years and are we disqualified? If so, when? Do we reach a \$9,000 per capita? Is it fair to us, that measurement, and so on.

Richardson: Can Singapore remain an open and internationally competitive economy with such a strong dollar and high wage and other costs? I think that certainly Australian businessmen here have some doubts on that score, and I believe that other business groups in Singapore do as well?

PM: No, I don't think you are right. I think the Australians are worried because they take their Australian experience with them when they interpret these happenings in Singapore. A strong dollar is not too strong. It's weaker than the U.S. dollar. It's always lagging behind. I think it's 2.16 to the U.S. dollar. It used to be nearly \$2.

High wages? I don't really think they are high. We settled last year for the NWC, National Wages Council, recommendation which was, I think 3 1/2-7 per cent range. And the overall settlement across the board was 11 1/2 per cent over and above the top. So 4 per cent above the top.

Heine: Recently there has been strong emphasis on defence in the media in Singapore as well as in speeches -- total defence, civil defence, every kind of defence. Might that lead to the conclusion that you foresee any threat to the security of Singapore and if yes, what kind of threat would that be?

PM: Well, our biggest threat in Singapore is that any threat will come from someone bigger than us. It must be in the nature of our situation, in the nature of our circumstances. And the greatest disservice we can do ourselves is to be terrified and panic-stricken. We have a national service defence force based on a civilian population. If the civilian population is faint-hearted and is intimidated as they see forces mobilising, huge, massive forces, then the battle is lost before any shot is fired.

A younger generation is coming of age. My generation, we've faced Japanese occupation, conquest, hardships, brutalities. We've gone through quite a tumultuous period of human history, and we are accustomed to staking our lives.

The younger generation now in their 30's have had relatively quiet and placid a life. Life has meant growth over the last 15 years. A few hiccups in 1973-74 oil crisis, 1979, second oil crisis, so growth rates went down. But on the whole, every year meant a better life.

I think they've got to face up to the very real possibility that one day somebody is going to take their knuckles, put knucklebusters on and say, "You give me, or else." And I think Singaporeans will just have to take a deep breath and say, "Well, or else, let's see what we can do". A civil defence, a total defence is to involve the civilian population whose morale -- fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters -- affects the morale of sons, brothers.

I am not sure whether we will succeed in this way. But at least, theoretically, intellectually, we have posed the problem to them, that whatever the threat it's going to be bigger than us. So let's live with that, and let's not get terrified.

Richardson: Do you foresee increasing threats in the years ahead to ASEAN member countries? What kinds of threats do you see coming up, and should they be met collectively as well as individually?

PM: I think we ought to wait and see how the Cambodian issue is resolved because that will decide the balance of forces between the communist group of countries and the non-communist group of countries. If it is resolved with a total Vietnamese withdrawal and the reinstallation of a Cambodian government, not beholden to either Vietnam or to China or to the Soviet Union, then I can foresee a period of relative stability in which the non-communist groups can together withstand the pressures of the communist group of countries.

If it is resolved unfavourably, in that there is a clear benefit to use arms supplied by the Soviet Union to extend one's territory, then enormous problems arise because in expectation of such further moves, shifts will be made in national positions. So ASEAN is agreed that there should be a withdrawal, and there should be elections to decide who is to govern Cambodia. In other words, that there should be no benefit to any one by exploiting an alliance with a superpower and supplies of arms and military aid from that super-power to expand one's territory.

Of course, there are very strong desires on the part of several ASEAN countries not to want to weaken Vietnam because they see a useful role for Vietnam in this balancing between communist powers. And it's a viewpoint which we take seriously. I think there is merit in that viewpoint. But there must be a withdrawal.

Masaru Matsuda of The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN: In connection with the Cambodian issue, after Australia's inconclusive effort, do you think Japan can be a useful mediator between ASEAN and Hanoi in resolving the issue?

PM: If you ask my personal opinion, I'd say yes, because Japan has got more to give Vietnam than Australia. And Vietnamese are not slow-witted. But if you ask me what are the chances of a successful mediation in the immediate future, I'd say not very much because the Vietnamese are not yet ready.

They have thrown the dice. They had this treaty of friendship and cooperation. They had the arms and they thought one swift sweep into Cambodia and it's all over. Well, they are wrong. It's not over. They are landed with an intractable problem.

But they are very old men who have gone through many crises and have not yielded lightly. They are all in their 70's. The first three leaders in Vietnam are unlikely to admit that they are wrong very quickly. And we'll have to wait and be patient.

Sherwell: Do you think the Vietnamese can possibly do a deal over Kampuchea with the Kampuchean resistance and thus with the ASEAN countries without being sure at the same time that the Khmer Rouge will not return and thus unless there's a deal with China simultaneously?

PM: The terms for a settlement which have been agreed upon in the United Nations offer all of us such a solution. I am not saying that it is going to be the ideal that the Vietnamese want. They want a solution which takes the status quo as it is and the withdrawal as and when they think it's necessary, 5 to 10 years after peace and the dismantling of all the resistance forces. The Chinese have their views as to what should be a good settlement.

But in between those two extreme viewpoints there is a large body of opinion in the United Nations that believes the Cambodian people should be allowed to decide their future. A situation could be created in which, reluctantly, both the Vietnamese and the Chinese and the Soviet Union, I suppose, will think it is worthwhile letting the Cambodian people decide. And if the Cambodian people decide I don't see how Pol Pot will come back.

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK151540 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 15 Oct 84 p 12

[By Mariam Soraya]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said over the weekend that he fore-saw more difficulties ahead despite the International Monetary Fund's approval of the \$630 million emergency standby line.

Industrialized nations are no longer willing to finance the development of Third World countries at the same rate as before, he told a television audience Saturday night. But he said the difficulties that lay ahead would not be based on the same conditions as last year when industry was virtually dollar-starved, when the country had no dollars to pay its debts and purchase imports.

He said last year was a "most difficult period" because it was marked by a "confluence of fundamentally difficult problems," and that he "would not like to go through the same period again." He said in the succeeding years, the country would go through an adjustment period. It would have to "live within its means" and "slow down" because the "world had changed." He said inflation for the rest of the year would reach 65-70 percent, but would be trimmed to 20-25 percent next year. Increases in prices as a result of the free peso float, he said, would be "minimal," ranging from 5-10 percent.

Growth of gross national product (GNP) would be negative this year, he said, but did not specify and approximate figure although private bankers believe it would be about negative 15 to negative 20 percent. Next year, though, GNP growth would be 2.5 percent, and 4 percent in 1986, "lower than what we have been used to," said the minister.

He added that interest rates would continue to remain high, although the long-term goal was to bring them down because "interest rates cannot remain high for a long period of time." The minister cited past crises the country had undergone, saying the Philippines had been able to weather through crises before. In 1970, for instance, the peso was devalued by about 63 percent, but the following year, the country had a surplus in its balance of payments, he said.

MOVEMENT SEEN IN DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS

HK151552 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 15 Oct 84 p 12

[By Jun Vicencio]

[Text] The head office of Citibank in New York has agreed to provide at least 10 percent of the \$1.65 billion in new loans being sought by the Philippine Government to be able to fuel its recovery program. This puts an end to the issue of frozen deposits in Citibank Manila of offshore banking units operating here, which had remained the only kink in the negotiations for a rescheduling of the country's \$25.6 billion debt and the \$1.65 billion in new money being sought by the Philippines.

Government sources also said Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., head of the 12-bank advisory committee working on the Philippine financial package, had agreed to absorb a large portion of the new loan. Big Japanese banks have also reportedly committed a major share in the new financial package.

Government sources said the 10 percent offer of Citibank New York represented the loan share of the small banks which may pull out their stakes in the country because of their huge exposure here.

Some offshore banking units [OBU's] of foreign banks operating here had earlier protested Citibank's (Manila) refusal to release their interbank deposits. Citibank froze their deposits when the Philippines declared a moratorium on principal debt repayment in October 1983. Government sources said the frozen deposits of OBU's could amount to roughly \$600 million. However, the Citibank early this year paid back 40 percent or about \$240 million of the OBUs' interbank deposits.

With this new development, the rescheduling of the country's \$15 billion of the total \$25.6 billion it owes 483 international banks, as well as the grant of the \$1.65 billion loan, is expected to be concluded soon. The Philippines also expects the banks to restore \$4.5 to \$5 billion of revolving trade credits which were halted when the country sought the standstill agreement on principal debt repayment.

The country is also seeking \$1.65 billion of credit lines from the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral agencies such as the U.S. Export-Import Bank and Japan's Eximbank.

Earlier, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said much of these official credits were already in place and were being drawn in parts. Central Bank [CB] data show that so far, the Philippines has obtained \$1.23 billion of new loans and guarantee facilities from various official sources, including new loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Virata and CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez, Jr. are expected to be back this week from New York, bringing with them the agreement with the international banks as well as new arrangements obtained from the IMF and other official agencies.

Negotiations with the Paris Club for the restructuring of the country's \$3.5 billion debts it owes foreign governments will take place 10 days or two weeks from the date the IMF gives its formal approval on the standby line. The IMF's stamp of good housekeeping was obtained following the decision of the government to implement to the letter all the conditions attached to the economic adjustment program for Philippines.

Among the conditions contained in the letter of intent submitted by the Philippines to the IMF include the lifting of exchange restrictions so that the peso can float freely in the exchange market; substantial cuts in the government's budget deficits; reduction in the total liquidity of the financial system so as to contain inflation, and raising of at least [pesos] 3 billion in new tax revenues. Fulfillment of all these commitments with the IMF and the foreign banks will ensure that new money is kept flowing into the Philippine economy.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES AGREEMENT WITH IMF

HK151534 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 14 Oct 84 p 4

["Rallying Point" column by Mat V. Defensor: "National Suicide"]

[Text] The de facto devaluation of the peso started about two weeks ago when our currency was "officially" floated. There has been a progressive depreciation of the peso in the foreign exchange market. One week it was P [peso] 18.12 to \$1; the next, it went down to P18.33 to \$1. As of October 12, it is -- (or was) -- P18.45 to \$1. Before the month ends the bet is that the peso will have plunged to P19 to \$1, at the very least.

The de facto floating of the peso is intended to prove to the International Monetary Fund the government's determination -- or sincerity -- to abide by its commitments as spelled out in the letter of intent.

The government must prove good faith or its ability to live by its commitment; thus, removing doubt from the minds of the IMF gods about our integrity.

Such has been the damage wrought by the padding of the Central Bank statement on the country's alleged dollar reserves (remember the \$600 M [million] mystery?) that the government must now show concrete proof that it is not about to monkey with its dollar figures this time. It must now docilely adopt the measures outlined in the letter of intent.

The de facto floating of the peso is not the only thing we now must do to please the IMF. The process of removing controls on the tariffs has likewise started. Moves are underway to increase taxes on certain items. Measures are being formulated to ensure that wages remain at low levels despite the expected inflation which, according to the most optimistic estimate, may jump from 60 percent to 80 percent.

Even now the effects of these decisions are already being felt in the marketplace where there has been registered a sudden rise of prices of consumer goods. With the peso dropping and the expected formal devaluation ensuing at, many fear, rates higher than the obtaining de facto rates, goods and services will once more be adjusted upward. Hoarding will once more strike even as housewives have begun to stock up on certain basic items, thereby causing prices to soar even higher earlier than expected.

November will see increases in the price of fuel, electricity, transportation, foods, and other essential items. With these will come strikes, more street protest rallies, shutdowns, unemployment -- then more demonstrations and protest marches and, perhaps inevitably, bloody clashes between the authorities and the demonstrators.

Why, then, did we break our backs for the \$630M IMF loan?

This is something difficult to understand. Our experiences in the past regarding IMF impositions should have taught us enough lessons to avoid these IMF loans and their onerous conditions) like a plague. The experiences of Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina should have convinced us that IMF loans are a trap. Look at what is already beginning to happen, even in the absence of the full implementation of the letter of intent. With goods and services soaring, there will be more hardships and economic difficulties. The masses may rebel at the onerous conditions and bring on an upheaval which the government can contain only by resorting to force.

The IMF loans will bring us only chaos and ruin.

There will be no benefits, judging from the history of past loans. Despite the impressive balance sheets our economic geniuses are great at presenting to the public the fact remains that we have been driven to poverty because of these borrowings and the huge interests we must pay on these gargantuan loans. The conservative estimate is that, apart from the principal payments, the country must now pay an annual interest of \$2.5 billion on its loan, or about P50 B [billion]; or about 80 percent of our 1985 national budget!

No wonder we have applied for the 5th moratorium on our payments.

Now how can we meet our mounting obligations without taxing our already over-taxed people and businesses? How can we pay our commitments without provoking public indignation? How can we maintain our self-respect as a people while we go begging before nations and banks for more loans?

How much is enough?

POLICE ON 'RED ALERT' IN MANILA AREA 16 OCT

HK161036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The crowd disturbance control group of the metropolitan police force was placed on alert this morning as a result of reports of rallies to be held at Liwasang Bonifacio in Manila and the Social Security System [SSS] Building in Quezon City. The red alert order was announced by Major General Prospero Olivas, Metropolitan command chief and director of the metropolitan police force. The rally to be held in front of the SSS building is in protest over the delayed release of the Agrava fact-finding board's report on the slaying of former Senator Benigno Aquino. Meanwhile in Manila, the Western Police District is said to be prepared for any violence which may occur during a projected rally at the Welcome Totunda and Liwasang Bonifacio.

ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE AGRAVA BOARD DIFFERENCES NOTED

HK151408 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 84 p 13

[Text] With the reported disagreements among the Agrava board members over how high in government to pin the blame for the murder of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., talk has turned to the matter in which the body will resolve the split. Foreign press reports have indicated that the board has found a "military conspiracy" in the Aquino assassination. But some reports said that while majority of the board members wanted to pin responsibility on the military high command, some want to limit the blame to middle ranking military officers. Such disagreements have reportedly delayed the release of the board's final report.

In a press conference last month, Corazon Agrava, the board's chairman, said the board will come up with a unanimous decision. At that time, there had been no reported disagreements within the board. Only one member -- Ernesto Herrera -- had said publicly that he was reserving his right to write a dissenting opinion if need be. By then, the board had gone past the first target date on which it had hoped to release its report, which was on Aug. 21, the first death anniversary of the Aquino assassination.

However, THE WASHINGTON POST and succeeding press reports later quoted a board official that while the five board members were unanimous on the alleged military conspiracy, Agrava did not want to name the Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver in the list of military officers and civilians to be named responsible for Aquino's death. The reports raised questions on whether the board could come up with a unanimous decision as earlier announced.

Incidentally, Presidential Decree 1886, which created the board last year, is silent on the manner by which the board will arrive at its decision. It does not say whether the board should arrive at its decision by a unanimous majority vote. It appears the decree leaves it to the board's discretion on how to decide the Aquino case. Section 6 of the decree states that the board will have the power "to promulgate rules and regulations, and to perform any and all acts necessary in the execution and implementation of its functions."

Legal observers said that if the board could not arrive at a unanimous decision, it might have to adopt court procedures in which the majority decision will hold but dissenting members could write their opinions. Observers, however, said that while a majority decision will carry weight, a unanimous decision would be more persuasive.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

17 Oct 1984

